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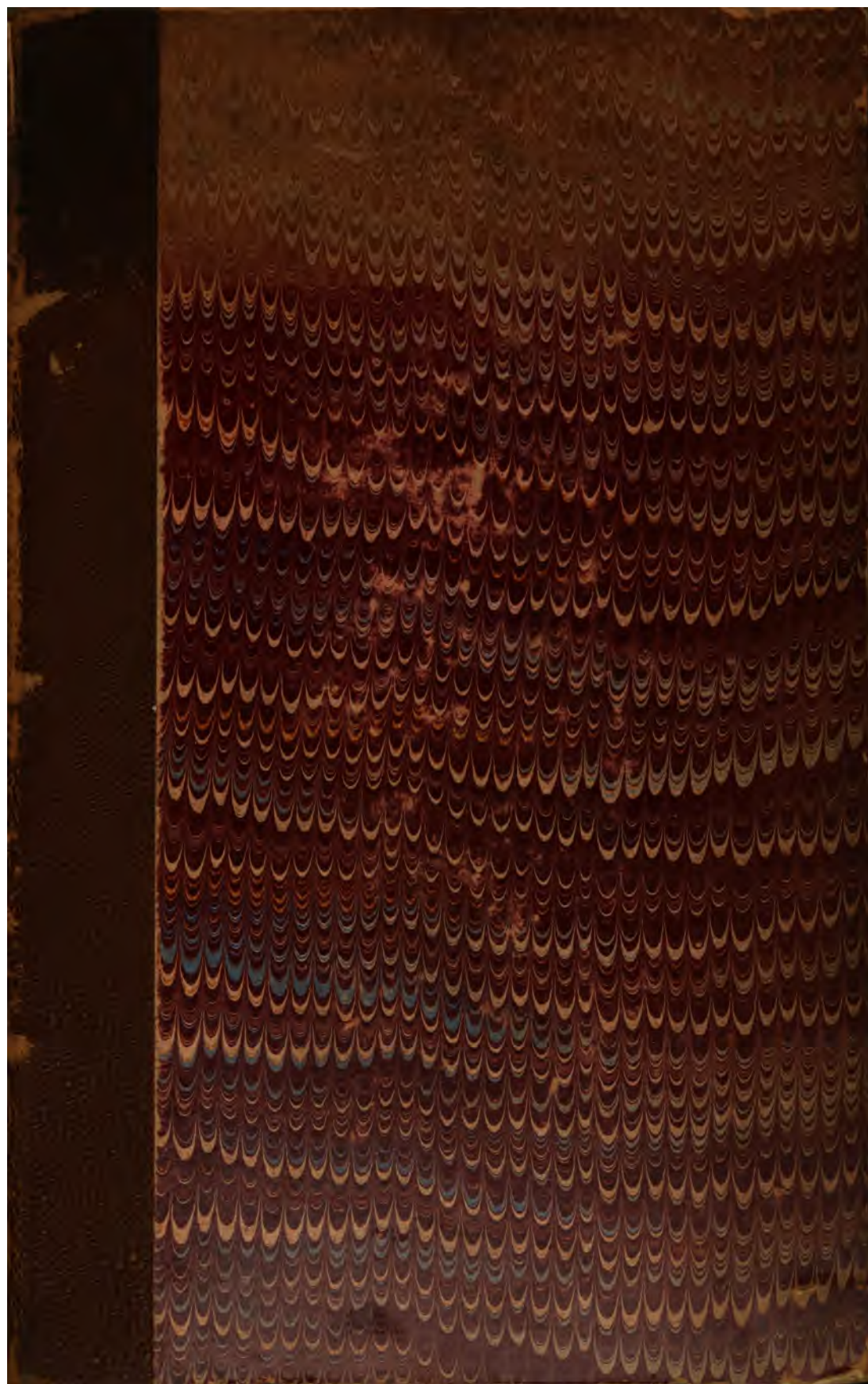
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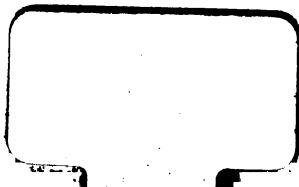
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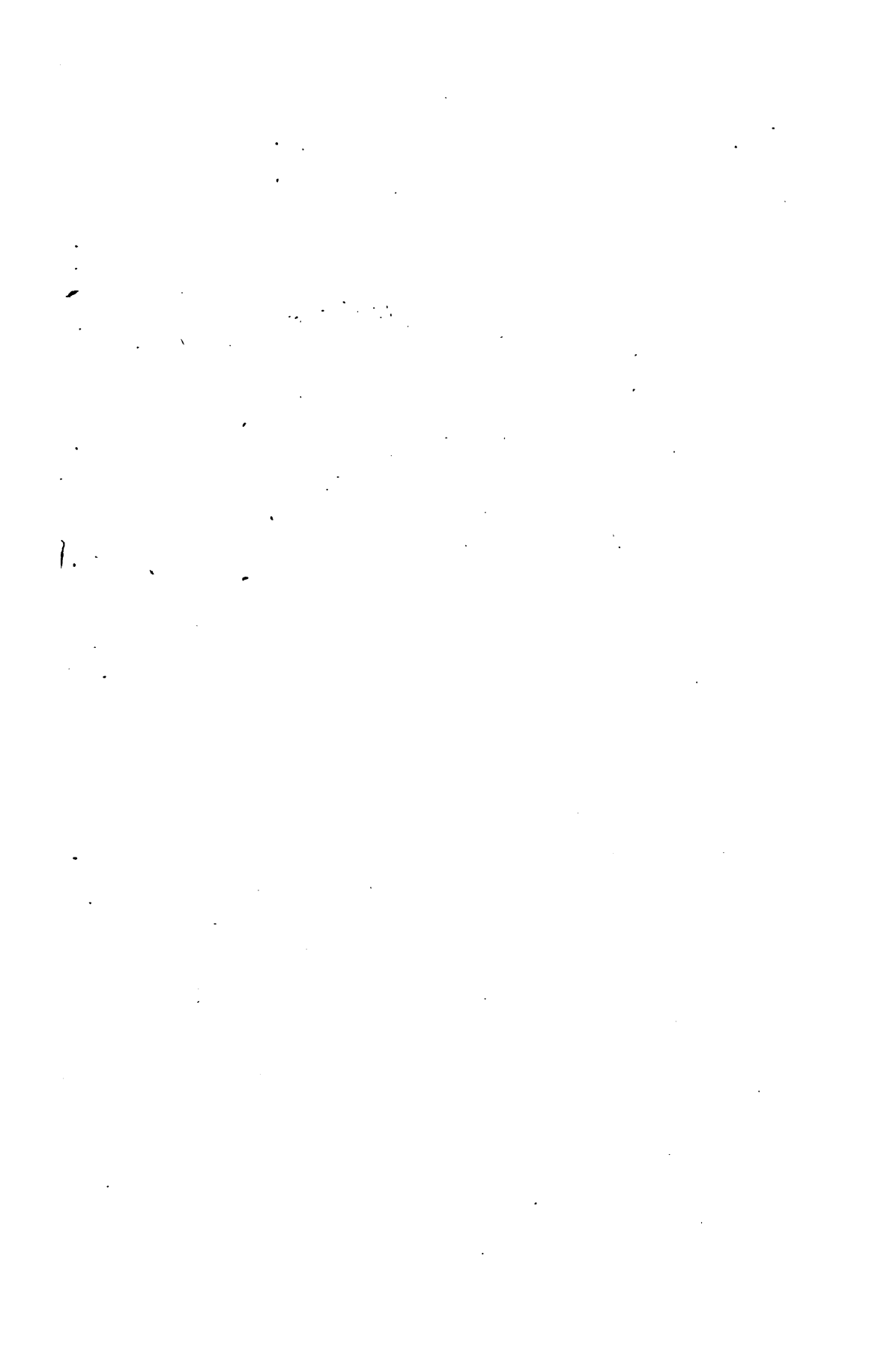
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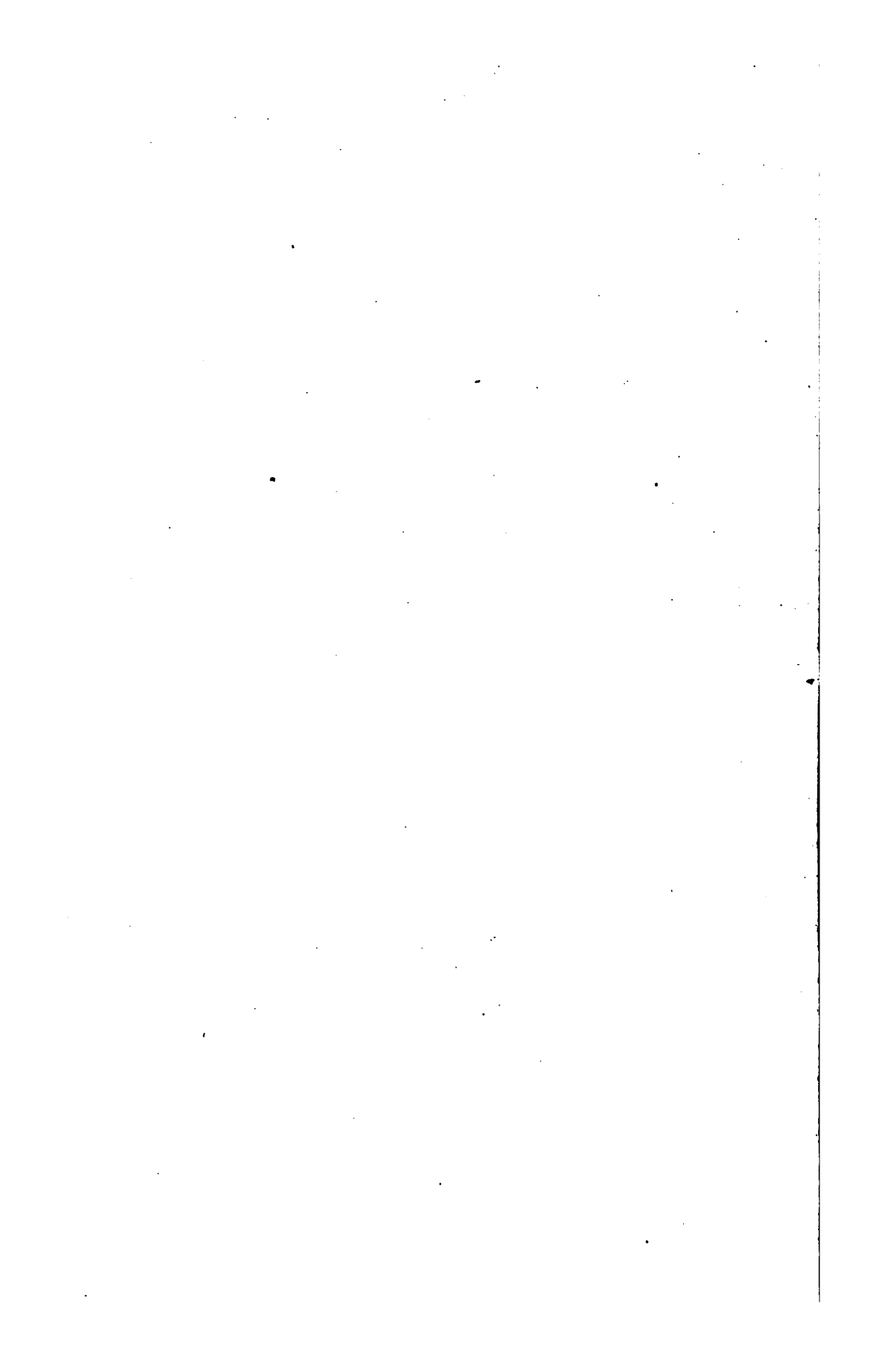
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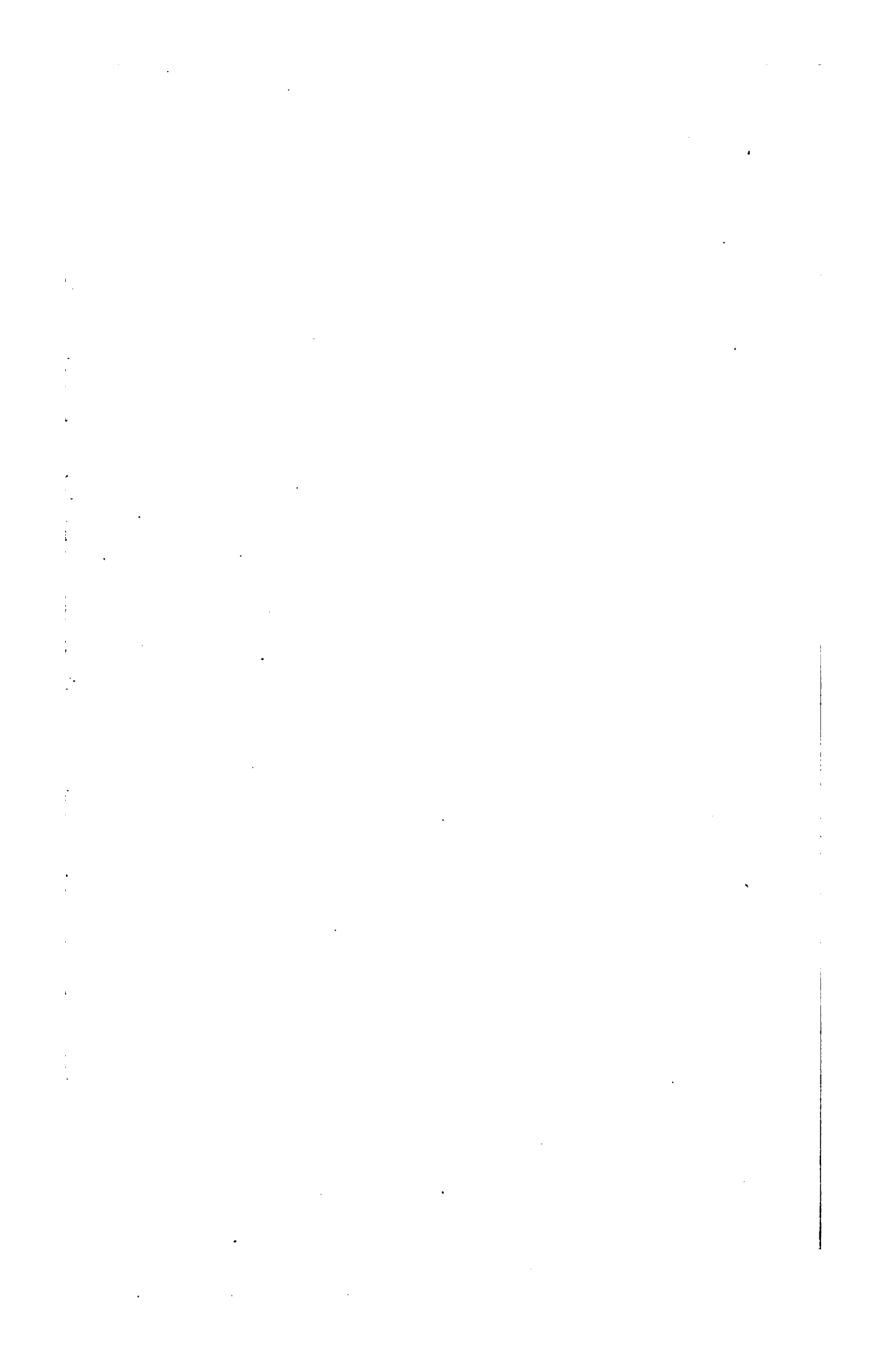
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OUTLINES
OF
LECTURES ON HISTORY

ADDRESSED TO THE STUDENTS
OF
THE CORNELL UNIVERSITY

BY
ANDREW D. WHITE
PRESIDENT, AND PROFESSOR OF HISTORY

Part I
THE FIRST CENTURY OF MODERN HISTORY

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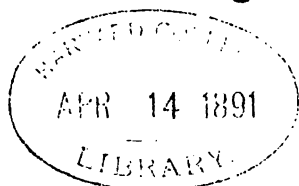
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PART I

*THE FIRST CENTURY OF MODERN
HISTORY*

CONTENTS.

THE BEGINNINGS OF MODERN HISTORY.

THE AGE OF DISCOVERY.

THE NEW DIFFUSION OF THOUGHT.

THE REVIVAL OF LEARNING.

THE CATHEDRAL BUILDERS AND MEDIAEVAL SCULPTORS.

THE REVIVAL OF ART.

ERASMUS.

II. THE REFORMATION.

LUTHER AND THE REFORMATION IN GERMANY.

LUTHER'S CHARACTER, WRITINGS, AND INFLUENCE.

MELANCHTHON.

ULRICH VON HUTTEN.

CHARLES V AND FRANCIS I.

III. THE COUNTER-REFORMATION.

THE REFORMATION IN THE ROMANIC COUNTRIES—ITALY.

THE REFORMATION IN THE ROMANIC COUNTRIES—SPAIN.

THE JESUITS.

CANISIUS AND THE COUNTER-REFORMATION IN GERMANY.

OUTLINES
OF
LECTURES ON HISTORY

THE AGE OF DISCOVERY.

FIRST LECTURE.

I. Importance of the Period extending from the Middle of the Fifteenth to the Middle of the Sixteenth Century.

A. In the impulse given to new enterprise in thought and action:—*The Great Voyages and Discoveries.*

B. In the diffusion of thought:—*The Invention and Spread of Printing.*

C. In political affairs:—*The Centralization of Monarchical Power.*

D. In literature and science:—*The Revival of Learning.*

E. In art:—*The Renaissance in Sculpture, Painting, and Architecture.*

F. In religion and morals:—*The Reformation.*

II. General Acknowledgment of the Importance of this Period.

Utterances of those who hate it. Citations from Veuillot, the Abbé Gaume, and Ruskin.

OUTLINES OF LECTURES ON HISTORY.

III. Mediæval Views of Geography.

A. The theological bias of Mediæval Science. Its effect upon the doctrine of the rotundity of the earth, the antipodes, etc. Ideas of the Fathers,—Lactantius, Eusebius. The Cosmography of Cosmas Indicopleustes.

B. Tinge given to general thought on scientific subjects. Example in sundry maps (country of Gog and Magog),—in Munster's Cosmography—in the Nuremberg Chronicle—in travels of Sir John Maundeville—in Cardinal d'Ailly.

C. General notions at the end of the Middle Ages regarding the earth's surface. Legacy of knowledge left by Rabbi Benjamin of Tudela, Plan Carpin, Rubruquis, Marco Polo and others in the thirteenth century.

D. Clews neglected. Herodotus's account of early discoveries. Neglected mediæval maps.

E. Various traditions accepted. The *Mare tenebrosum*. The fiery zone. The viscid sea.

IV. The Mediæval Paths of Commerce.

Effects of the Crusades on these paths and the control of them. Power of Genoa and Venice. Their struggle for supremacy. Victory of the latter. Theological difficulties in the way of mediæval trade with the East. Effect of these in giving supremacy to Venice.

V. Scientific Preparation for Maritime Discovery.

Works of the Arabians. Astronomical observations. Use of the compass. Difficulties in the way of Christian investigation in science.

THE AGE OF DISCOVERY.

SECOND LECTURE.

I. Prince Henry of Portugal and Portuguese Discoveries on the West African Coast (1415-1486).

Greatness of Prince Henry's character and work. His surroundings at Sagres. Expeditions sent out by him. Their steady progress after his death, under the impulse given by him. Culmination of this series of voyages in the discovery of the Cape of Good Hope by Bartholomew Diaz (1486).

Participation of Martin Behaim in these voyages. His perfection of the Astrolabe in 1480. His Nuremberg globe of 1492.

II. Columbus and the Spanish Transatlantic Voyages (1492-1530).

Preparation of Columbus. Scientific advantages. Toscanelli's map. The Astrolabe. Religious exaltation and political ambition of Columbus. His geographical views, —mixture in them of one great truth with two errors. His efforts. Difficulties. Effect of theological bias as seen in the Portuguese Junta and in the Junta of Salamanca. Inadequate scientific views used against him. His voyage and its success. His after voyages. His final view of his work.

The Cabots on the American coast (1497-9). Cabral in Brazil (1500). Ponce de Leon in Florida (1512). Balboa upon the Pacific at the Isthmus (1513).

Part taken by Amerigo Vespucci. His voyages. His

OUTLINES OF LECTURES ON HISTORY.

letters. Fundamentally new view of the great discoveries given in his letters. The *Hylacomylus* map. Amerigo's name applied to the New Continent.

III. Vasco da Gama and the Ocean Route to India (1497).

Ancient discovery of this route. Neglect of ancient and mediæval knowledge. Traces of the old idea on various mediæval maps. Hints from Portuguese emissaries, Covilham and Paiva. Previous series of voyages. Da Gama's voyage. Difficulties on the East-African Coast. Mohammedan policy. Da Gama at Calicut,—his address to his officers there. Camoens's *Lusiad*. Effect of Da Gama's discovery upon the great paths of commerce. Blow dealt the Italian republics. Depression of Venice. Commercial supremacy of Portugal in the East.

IV. Magalhaens and the Circumnavigation of the Globe (1519-1522).

Boldness of the voyage. Its length compared to those preceding. The domain added to Spain. Death of Magalhaens. The great geographical principle established by this voyage.

V. Effects of these Great Discoveries.

A. On politics:—Power given Spain and Portugal. Papal bull dividing their possessions.

B. On enterprise:—Impulse given by their brilliant achievements to new efforts.

C. On general thought:—Strange contrast between their agency in spreading "The Faith" and in vitally wounding it. Special effect on thought of Magalhaens's discovery.

THE NEW DIFFUSION OF THOUGHT.

A. The Mediæval Manuscripts.

1. The inheritance from antiquity:—The transmission of books and book-making. Effect of the barbarian invasion. Care given to the preparation of manuscripts by the Byzantine Emperors and in Italy.

2. Spread of the copying of manuscripts over the Western Empire:—Agency of the clergy and monasteries. The *Scriptorium*—that of Gloucester as typical. Impulse given by Charlemagne and Alcuin. Schools of copyists: Hyde Abbey,—Lindisfarne,—Abbeys of St. Gall, Bamberg, Cluny, Tours, Monte Casino, and others. Guilds and brotherhoods of writers and copyists: Guild of St. John at Bruges,—Brotherhood of the Pen at Brussels,—Gerhard Groot's foundation,—Corporations of St. Luke at Florence and elsewhere. Slow but real growth of a general reading public. Growth of a body of professional copyists.

3. Development of decorative art in manuscripts:—Parallelism with same development in architecture, shown in various periods,—in separation of illuminators from copyists,—in mode of work. Byzantine influence. Saxon and Celtic development. The earlier and later growths of art—bloom from the twelfth to the fifteenth century. Work of Jehan Poyet, Berthold Furstmayer, and others. Boundaries of this development. The "Book of Kells," sixth century,—the *Livre d'Heures d'Anne de Bretagne*,—the Grimani Psalter. Patronage of this art by sundry Kings of France and Dukes of Burgundy. Range of art shown in the Curmer edition of the *De Imitatione Christi*.

OUTLINES OF LECTURES ON HISTORY.

4. Spirit of the copyists and illuminators:—Examples shown in the closing words of manuscripts. Petrarch's complaints against copyists,—falsifications and forgeries,—roots of these in antiquity,—more frequent examples of a better spirit. Deep earnestness seen in Trinity College, Cambridge, ms.,—in Elizabeth of Aemstel's ms.

5. Subjects of manuscripts:—Effects of the theological spirit. Slow growth of a new secular literature. Demand, at last, for romances and copies of the classics,—impulse given by the Troubadours.

6. The question of materials:—Papyrus,—consequences falsely attributed to the taking of Egypt by the Saracens in the seventh century. Parchment,—its scarcity,—attempts to remedy this,—privileges of the University of Paris,—unfortunate results of this scarcity,—palimpsests. Early invention of cotton and linen paper,—comparatively little use of it. Use of wax tablets for rough draughts.

7. Great number of manuscripts and illuminated books:—Collections at Florence, Siena, Paris, and elsewhere. Rarity of mss. containing any real knowledge. Two causes of this: 1. Want of proper desire for knowledge, and of knowledge to diffuse; 2. Dearness of mss.,—examples. Better development in both these respects, towards the middle of the fifteenth century. Effects of the approaching downfall of Constantinople. Growth of literature. The world outgrowing mediæval ideas. Age of discovery. Stimulus to efforts for the mechanical multiplication of books. Drawing on of the art of printing.

THE NEW DIFFUSION OF THOUGHT.

B. The Invention of Printing.

1. The first step in the art:—Playing-cards and block books. Work attributed to Laurens Coster of Haarlem. The *Biblia Pauperum* and the *Speculum Humanæ Salvationis*.

2. Printing with movable wooden types:—Claim of Strasburg for Johann Gansfleisch, or Gutenberg.

3. Gutenberg, Peter Schœffer, and Fust, at Mayence, print with engraved types. Issue from their press of Bible and Psalter.

4. The fourth step:—Use of cast metal type—usually attributed to Schœffer. Printing of the *Durandi Rationale* and Mazarin Bible. Perfection of the art in these.

5. Futility of the attempt to decide between the rival claims of inventors:—Joint claims. Proof of this from the spread of the invention along the Rhine.

6. Upholding of prices at first. Speedy decline in them.

7. Siege and capture of Mayence, in 1462. Printers scattered to various parts of Europe,—Sweynheym and Pannartz in Italy,—Colard Mansion in the Netherlands. How the introduction of printing into France was delayed. Caxton in England,—his great activity,—variety in his books.

8. Effects of the spirit and enterprise of the fifteenth century on printing, and *vice versa*. Why this great activity was aroused,—Guizot's general hint—old vigor, physical, moral, and intellectual, in new channels.

OUTLINES OF LECTURES ON HISTORY.

9. Effects of the discovery :—*A.* In rapid diffusion of thought. *B.* In stimulating new thought. *C.* In building up a new literary class, in competition with the old scholastic class. *D.* Diminution of the power of the Church. Pulpit *vs.* Press. Alarm of the Church. The *Index Expurgatorius*, as a bloom of the ecclesiastical press policy. Union of printing with other forces in the fifteenth century.

THE REVIVAL OF LEARNING.

Preliminary sketch of the great twofold combination now to be studied : the combination of the Greek Learning with two great masses of National Character—the Romanic and the Teutonic.

I. The Greek Learning.

1. Mental and moral wretchedness of the Eastern Empire after the fall of the Western,—continued brightness of the Greek Learning.

2. First contact of this learning with Western Europe,—opposition of the Scholastics,—old and new work of Scholasticism.

3. The Greek culture party gains ground,—main fortresses of the Scholastic party in Europe,—effects of the fall of Constantinople [1453].

II. The Romanic Character.

How this character had been developed after the fall of Rome [476].

A. In Politics.

1. By mixture with Northern character.
2. By long, patient struggles for National liberties.
3. By short, sharp struggles for Municipal liberties.
4. By schooling under Mediæval Republics.
5. Immediate good effects of their extension of Political liberty.
6. Final ruinous effects of their ignorance of Civil liberty.

OUTLINES OF LECTURES ON HISTORY.

B. In Morals and Religion.

1. Effects of Papal State-craft on Italian morals.
2. Effects of the Great Schism in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries.
3. Effects of the Personal Character of certain Popes (Alexander VI,—Julius II) on Italian manliness.

C. In Literature.

1. Dante and Native Culture.
2. Petrarch and Culture wrought with Latin.
3. Boccaccio and Culture wrought with Greek and Latin.
4. This steady progress towards *Beauty*, a steady progress towards *Corruption*.

III. Combination of the Greek Learning with the Romanic Character.

1. Sudden glow of Beauty in Italy.
2. Italy becomes Pagan,—three proofs of this.
3. Beauty in Literature degenerates into elegance,—same degeneracy seen after the Revival of Art.
4. Summary of the Romanic Character after its combination with Greek culture.
5. The main product of this combination, *Beauty-worship*,—its representative man, LEO X.

IV. The Teutonic Character.

Old famous element in this character,—German sturdiness in Truth-seeking.

V. Combination of the Greek Learning with the Teutonic Character.

1. Immediate application of this Learning by German scholars not to beautifying a Literature, but to searching for Scripture Truth.
2. Great increase of earnestness.
3. The main product of this combination, *Truth-Worship*,—its representative man, LUTHER.

THE CATHEDRAL BUILDERS AND MEDIÆVAL SCULPTORS.

I. Analysis of Classic Art.

1. In Grouping. 2. In Single Members. 3. In Ornament.

II. Gothic Architecture and Sculpture.

1. Its Birth.
2. Its Growth,—at Bayeux, Coutances, and Salisbury,—at Basle, Freiburg, and St. Ouen,—at Paris, Rheims, and Chartres.

III. The Cathedral Builders.

Their organization and spread,—the work of Villard de Honnecourt.

IV. The Cathedral.

The Towers and their Grotesques,—the Arcades,—the Rose Window,—the Entrance,—the Interior.

V. Analysis of Gothic Art.

1. In Grouping. 2. In Single Members. 3. In Ornament.

VI. Mediæval Sculptors.

1. The sculptor as teacher,—lessons in stone at Notre Dame de Paris.
2. The sculptor as preacher,—sermons in stone at Meaux, Breslau, and elsewhere.

OUTLINES OF LECTURES ON HISTORY.

3. Playfulness of Gothic sculpture,—Rouen,—Chartres.
4. Fullness of life in Gothic sculpture,—example of this in *animate* sculpture at Temple Church, London,—example in *inanimate* sculpture at Nuremberg.
5. Earnestness and truthfulness of Gothic sculpture.
6. Of certain Gothic petrifications of old thoughts.
7. The repose of Gothic monumental sculpture,—contrasts in Westminster Abbey.
8. The mediæval spirit of sacrifice.

VII. Lessons.

1. As to the essential good in art.
2. As to the possibility of noble art in our own country.

THE REVIVAL OF ART.

I. Architecture.

1. The Florentine decrees. Arnolfo,—Giotto.
2. Brunelleschi,—his studies,—his struggles,—his triumph,—building of the great dome.
3. The main recipient of this great gain in Architecture.

II. Sculpture.

1. The Baptistry Gates of Lorenzo Ghiberti.
2. The main recipient of this great gain in Sculpture.

III. Painting.

1. Painting of Cimabue,—of Giotto,—of Fra Angelico.
2. The Brancacci Chapel,—Masaccio.
3. The main recipient of this great gain in painting.

IV. Michael Angelo.

1. Preparation of Angelo to receive these great gains in art. Comparative efficiency of republics and monarchies in literature, science, and art.
2. Angelo's work under Lorenzo de Medici,—the Hercules.
3. Under Piero de Medici,—the Snow Statue.
4. Under Soderini,—the David,—the Cartoon of Pisa.
5. Under Julius II,—the Tomb,—the Moses,—the Sistine Frescoes.
6. Summary of Angelo's work,—statement of his position.
7. Origin of the Classic Spirit in works of that time.

OUTLINES OF LECTURES ON HISTORY.

V. Raphael.

1. His period of Simplicity.
2. His period of full Beauty.
3. Period of Angelo's mastery over him,—the Isaiah, —cartoons,—the school of Athens,—Raphael's representative picture.

VI. Decline.

1. *First Step downward*: Devotion to External Beauty.
2. *Second Step downward*: Devotion to "Effect."
3. Bad spirit of the age,—consequences.

VII. Lessons.

1. Cause of the loss of noble art after Angelo and Raphael.
2. Conditions of noble art in any age.

ERASMUS.

1. The two main methods of historical study,—use of each.
2. Importance of Erasmus in the history of militant literature.
3. Birth of Erasmus [1467]. Early years. The school of Deventer,—two ways in which it shaped his life.
4. Erasmus at Paris [1496–1500]. Spirit shown in letters written thence.
5. THE ADAGES [1500]:—Attacks on Monasticism;—on War;—on Absolute Monarchy. (Citations.)
6. Erasmus in England [1497–99, 1509]. Influence of More, Colet, and others. Legacy of Wiclif's ideas. Erasmus's travels, and their effect on him.
7. The ENCHEIRIDION, or "Christian Soldier's Manual" [1502–3]. English influences shown in it. (Citations, to show its leading idea.)
8. The PRAISE OF FOLLY [1511]. Its plan. Attacks on evils in Church and State.
9. The NEW TESTAMENT [1516]. Importance of Erasmus's edition,—its position in biblical criticism.
10. THE COLLOQUIES [1522]. Their purpose. (Selections from "The Shipwreck,"—"The Religious Pilgrimage,"—"The School Theology"; notices of some other colloquies.) Opposition to them. Their great success.
11. Timidity charged against Erasmus,—common mistake in judgment regarding this. True standard of criticism.
12. Estimate of Erasmus's work. Various statements of it,—his own statement. Summary:—1. His influence on education; 2. His contribution to the Revival of Learning; 3. His opposition to dilettantism; 4. His influence on biblical criticism; 5. His promotion of the Reformation; 6. His opposition to war; 7. His support of toleration.
13. Of certain resemblances between Erasmus and Voltaire.

LUTHER AND THE REFORMATION IN GERMANY.

FIRST LECTURE.

1. Luther's character and work, as compared with that of Erasmus.

2. Lessons taught by Luther's early history,—what it shows as to the world in general,—what it shows as to pettifoggers in particular.

3. Luther's birth,—his early struggles,—his vision of certain great depths,—his entrance into the Erfurt monastery.

4. The old story of Hercules and Eurystheus over again,—effects of Luther's servitude to stupidity,—difference between him and his brother monks,—the universe grows darker.

5. Bible studies, and studies in St. Augustine,—Staupitz,—the universe grows brighter.

6. Luther at Wittenberg,—his first Professorship,—his second,—main connecting link here between the Revival of Learning and the Restoration,—Luther's work outside the University.

7. Luther sent to Rome,—spirit in which he went,—simple refutation of a statement in Audin. What Luther found at Rome,—Julius II,—cardinals,—monks.

8. Luther seeks refuge,—is hunted from it,—the three schooling periods,—spirit in which he returned from Rome. (Citations).

9. His new Doctorate and its power.

OUTLINES OF LECTURES ON HISTORY:

10. He now takes his turn in the war against scholasticism,—illustration of the history of scholasticism from recent history.

11. Leo X in trouble,—theory spun to help him,—men ready to help him,—the Archbishop of Mentz,—the bankers Fugger,—the Dominicans,—Tetzel.

12. Tetzel at his trade,—Luther attacks him,—the ninety-five theses. (Citations.)

13. Leo X aroused,—his attempts to scare Luther (Prierias),—to browbeat him (Cajetan),—to cajole him (Miltitz),—to convince him (Eck),—to destroy him (the bull of excommunication). Chinese policy of the Roman court.

14. Luther burns the Papal Bull,—a new era begun.

The citations in this and in the following lecture are made mainly from my own collection of the original editions of Luther's sermons; from the Halle edition (1740-53, 24 vols. 4^o.) of Luther's *Werke*; from Hazlitt's translation of the Table Talk; from Hotten's edition of the "Book of Vagabonds and Beggars"; from De Wette's collection of Luther's *Briefe*; and from Mrs. Malcolm's translation of the selection by Dr. Zimmermann entitled "Luther's Letters to Women."

LUTHER AND THE REFORMATION IN GERMANY.

SECOND LECTURE.

I. Luther Summoned before the Diet of Worms [1521].

1. Policy of the Papal Court, as represented by Alexander.
2. Politico-religious policy of Charles V.
3. Policy of Frederick of Saxony.

II. Luther's Journey to Worms.

1. His motive.
2. His boldness at Weimar,—in the Erfurt sermon,—on entering Worms.

III. Luther before the Diet.

1. The first day.
2. The second day.
3. The Decree of Worms.

IV. Luther at the Wartburg [1521-22].

1. His work.
2. His trials.

V. The Wittenberg and Other Troubles.

1. Carlstadt.
2. Münzer and the Anabaptists.
3. The Peasant War.
4. Zwingli.

OUTLINES OF LECTURES ON HISTORY:

5. Logical necessity of such men and things as these under the Protestant theory.

VI. The Diet of Spires.—The Protest [1529].

Results of Charles's victory at Rome,—the Protest and its signers.

VII. The Diet of Augsburg.—The Confession [1530].

Coronation of Charles by the Pope,—imperial pomp of the Diet,—firmness of the Protestants,—the Confession,—the League of Schmalkalden.

VIII. Attempts to Reconcile the Papacy and Protestantism.

The Colloquy of Ratisbon [1541],—Contarini and Melancthon,—causes of failure.

IX. Parallel Personal History of Luther.

His activity,—his marriage,—his venial sin in dealing with the bigamy of Philip of Hesse,—his deadly sin in dealing with Zwingli,—his death [1546].

LUTHER'S CHARACTER, WRITINGS, AND INFLUENCE.

Preliminary summary and outline.

I. His Character.

1. *Efforts which have been made to distort or rub out good mental portraits of Luther*:—Voltaire's theory,—Dr. Leo's and Dr. Pusey's theory,—fine old stupid theory in vogue among sundry contemporaries of Luther,—Hallam's scolding,—Cantu's sneer,—Sir William Hamilton's judgment,—Balmés's attack,—Bossuet's great onslaught,—Julius Hare's vindication.

2. Goodly position of our times and men for study of Luther's work.

3. *Examination of the most frequent charges*:—Of Luther's impoliteness,—of his intolerance,—of his superstition.

4. *His Greatness*:—Proofs of his faith,—of his loyalty,—of his keenness,—of his sincerity,—of his energy,—of his rash daring,—of his cool daring.

5. *His Goodness*:—His kindliness,—his hymn,—his portrait.

II. His Writings.

1. Their number,—specification of chief works and best editions.

2. Quotations to show his *manner with the peasantry*,—specimens of his *sharp, pithy manner*,—specimens of his *beautiful and large manner*.

OUTLINES OF LECTURES ON HISTORY.

3. *The Letters* :—Quotations to show his earnestness and boldness.

4. *The Sermons* :—(A) Suggestiveness of the fact that applause came from three most dissimilar and most significant quarters—(a) from men of deep culture, (b) from men of nice culture, (c) from men of no culture. (B) Two sources of this power in Luther. (C) Two main faults in Luther's sermons.

5. *The Table-Talk* :—(A) Its authenticity,—its character. (B) Quotations to show Luther's whimses and absurdities. (C) Nobleness and boldness. (D) Wit. (E) Strength.

III. His Influence.

1. The two main charges against it.

2. The two theories which have given rise to these charges. (A) Theory of John Adams and Guizot. (B) Theory of Professor Fisher.

3. Reconciliation of these theories,—re-statement,—illustration.

MELANCHTHON.

I.

1. *Early Years* [1497-1509]:—Birth,—parentage,—early influences,—Lives of the Saints,—schooling,—his learned name.

2. *University Career* [1509-18]:—At Heidelberg,—its characteristics. At Tübingen,—as student, instructor, and author. His part in Reuchlin's struggle against the Obscurantists,—consequent distrust from his colleagues.

3. *Professorship at Wittenberg* [1518]:—The history and spirit of the New University,—dismay at his appearance,—speedy change of feeling. His first lectures,—peculiarities of German as distinguished from Italian Humanism. His general activity,—his private school [1521-29].

4. *Beginning of his Activity in the Reformation* [1519-21]:—The Leipzig disputation. He defends Luther against Italian and French opponents,—publishes the *Loci Communes*.

5. *New Responsibility after the Diet of Worms* [1521-29]:—Troubles during Luther's absence,—the Anabaptists, Prophets of Zwickau, and Carlstadt,—other causes of distress. His activity in promoting peace,—the Pack affair,—Agricola's attacks. Diet of Spires [1529].

6. *Diet of Augsburg* [1530]:—Preparation of the *Articles of Belief*, especially at Torgau. Melanchthon's preparation of the *Confession*,—its great influence. League of Schmalkald. Return to his professorship.

7. *New Labors and Trials* [1531-45]:—Melanchthon's forebodings, real and imaginary,—comet of 1531. In-

OUTLINES OF LECTURES ON HISTORY.

vitations to England, France, and elsewhere declined. Sorrows,—temporary estrangement from Luther for doctrinal reasons.

8. *Culmination of Labors and Burdens* [1545-55]:—Outbreak of the Schmalkald War [1545-53]. Death of Luther. Triumph of the Emperor,—apparent destruction of Protestantism,—dissolution of the University and flight of Melanchthon. His exertions for peace,—his letter to Carlowitz,—his adhesion to the restored University of Wittenberg. Bitter attacks from his fellow Protestants—Flaccius, Osiander, Cordatus, and others,—personal dangers. Peace of Passau [1552] and of Augsburg [1555].

9. *Religious Peace of Augsburg to Melanchthon's Death* [1555-60]:—Renewal of the Sacramentarian quarrels,—efforts to drag Melanchthon into them,—his increasing dislike of religious discussions. New attacks,—weakness and distress—“*Viximus in Synodis*,”—fears,—continued devotion to work. Beauty of his last days,—his death.

MELANCHTHON.

II.

I. His Work as a Reformer.

His tendency in boyhood,—in early manhood. Influence of the Leipsic disputation upon him. His strength in developing, clearness in expressing, and zeal in teaching new religious ideas. His masterpieces, the *Loci Communes* and the Augsburg Confession.

II. His Activity in Negotiation and Discussion.

Moderation,—examples of good side of this in his dealings with Sadolet, Pole, Contarini, and other Catholics, and with the Swiss Protestants,—the Hamburg squabble on the descent into Hell,—some temporary ill results of his moderation,—“Philipism,”—good results vastly preponderating. Luther and Melanchthon supplementary to each other,—Luther’s pithy expression of this.

III. His Work as a Teacher.

His University Labors. Lectures on classical authors,—interesting revelations in the annals of the *Corpus Reformatorum*,—difference between German and Italian classical culture. Lectures and writings on science,—subjection of science to theology,—its purpose and methods,—examples of this in astronomy—curious views regarding Copernicus’s system and the plurality of worlds, as seen in the *Initia Doctrinæ Physicæ*,—astrology,—his horoscope,—comet of 1531,—terrors at the conjunction of Saturn and Mars,—Luther’s different view. His book

OUTLINES OF LECTURES ON HISTORY.

on dreams,—citations from the Scriptures to support the significance of dreams. His book *De Anima*,—strength and weakness of his knowledge of physiology. His book *Der Papst-Esel in Rom*,—story of the monster found in the Tiber,—results of applying his method to the story.

IV. His Work for Higher and Broader Instruction.

(a) *For the lower and intermediate schools* :—Exhortations to the clergy and people during his journeys. Preparation of text-books,—great and lasting successes of some of these. His plan of instruction,—its spread.

(b) *For the Universities* :—First effects of the Reformation discouraging to higher education. Theory of Luther and Melancthon as to the necessity of deepening and widening instruction. Demands upon him as counselor and adviser by leading Universities,—his title of *Præceptor Germaniæ*.

V. His Personal Characteristics.

Sources of information supplementing each other,—in what they fully agree. His feelings of faith and charity,—his deficiency in hope. His sacrifices to relieve the poor. His love of children,—lessons he claimed to have learned of them. His love of peace,—main charges against him based on this. His supposed ingratitude to Luther and the Elector of Saxony,—baselessness of the charge. His want of patience in debate,—curious contrast with Luther in this. Nobleness of his character as a whole.

ULRICH VON HUTTEN.

1. *His Origin*:—Singularity of his character,—his birth [1488] and boyhood,—the two main influences which shaped his ideas.

2. *His Studies*:—1. At Fulda,—reaction against ecclesiastical teaching. 2. At Cologne,—his initiation into the struggle between scholasticism and the new learning.

3. *His Wanderings as a Poet*:—His first visit to Italy,—his democratic ideas,—the philippics against the Duke of Württemberg,—the *Phalarismus*.

4. *The Struggle between the Humanists and the Obscurantists*:—Pfefferkorn,—Hoogstraten,—Reuchlin,—the *Triumphus Capnionis*.

5. *The EPISTOLÆ OBSCURORUM VIRORUM*:—Comparison of this with more recent satire,—with the *Satire Ménippée* and the “Nasby Papers.”

6. *His Second Journey into Italy*:—Two effects wrought upon his mind,—his translation of Valla’s work against the Papacy,—effect of this on Luther,—early and later relations between Hutten and Luther.

7. *The TRIAS ROMANA*:—Hutten’s sacrifices for it,—his refuge with Sickingen. (The three castles identified with the struggle towards free thought in Germany.)

8. The *Letters to the Emperor and to the German Princes*,—popular poems,—dialogues.

9. *His Last Days*:—Their physical weakness and mental vigor,—his flight to Switzerland,—his death [1524].

10. *Hutten’s Work*:—Difference between its apparent and its real value,—between an estimate made just at the close of his life and an estimate made now.

Note. The citations are made from a large collection of original tracts of the period, embracing the most noted productions of Pfefferkorn, Reuchlin, and Hutten; from Wright’s “Caricature and the Grotesque”; from Strauss’s biography of Hutten; and from Böcking’s and Münch’s editions of his works.

CHARLES V AND FRANCIS I.

Great secondary struggle of the Reformation,—foreground and background,—two systems of warfare interlocked. Did this secondary struggle help or hurt the Reformation?

I. Charles V.

1. *The Great Centralization of Power in Him*.:—The noted marriage in the South,—the noted marriage in the North,—Philip the Handsome,—birth of Charles [1500].

2. *His Education*.:—Adrian of Utrecht,—William of Croy.

3. *Charles as King of Spain [1516]*.:—His blunders,—death of Maximilian, Emperor of Germany.

II. Francis I.

How he compared with Charles in experience,—in power,—in domain. Centralization of power in him.

III. The Election.

The Electors,—their old policy,—policy of Leo X. The first choice,—Frederick's speech. The second choice,—Charles elected [1519],—Francis vexed,—philosophy unsuccessful.

IV. Henry VIII.

Centralization of power in him,—he holds the balance of power between Francis and Charles,—each lays plans to gain him.

OUTLINES OF LECTURES ON HISTORY.

V. The Struggle.

1. The Diet of Worms [1521],—Charles's edict,—it falls powerless. The secondary struggle of the Reformation period begins to act on the primary,—Francis's first blow at Charles.

2. *First War* :—Every man and thing against Francis, —Pavia [1525],—Treaty of Madrid [1526].

3. *Second War* :—Every man and thing against Charles, —the "Women's Peace" (Peace of Cambray, 1529).

4. Charles murders political liberty in Italy,—tries to murder religious liberty in Germany. Diet of Spires [1529]. Diet of Augsburg [1530]. League of Schmalkalden.

THE REFORMATION IN THE ROMANIC COUNTRIES.

A. IN ITALY.

I. Basis of Character and Culture.

1. Traditional characteristics of the Italians.
2. Their characteristics at the Reformation period,—indifference,—national pride.

— II. Introduction of the Reform Ideas.

1. By writings of the Humanists.
2. By treatises of Reformers. (Pious frauds of Bucer and others.)
3. By teachers and preachers,—Calvin, Marot, and others.
4. By general intercourse with the North,—the soldiers of Charles V,—the German students,—the correspondence of learned men.

III. Rise of Reformers in Italy and Spread of Their Ideas.

1. The Court and University of Ferrara,—Fulvio Morato.
2. Paolo Ricci and his scholars at Modena.
3. Curio at Milan.
4. Valdés at Naples,—his great pupils, Ochino and Peter Martyr.
5. Aonio Paleario at Sienna,—his treatise on "The Benefit of Christ's Death."
6. Vergerio in Istria.
7. Father Paolo Sarpi at Venice.

IV. Protectors of Reform.

1. The Duchess Renée of Este.
2. Julia Gonzaga.

OUTLINES OF LECTURES ON HISTORY.

3. Vittoria Colonna. 4. Partial shelter to Reformers at Venice.

V. The Two Extreme Developments of Italian Reform Opinions.

1. Contarini and the reforming adherents of the Papacy (Caraffa, Pole, Morone, Sadolet, Bembo).
2. Ochino, Socinus, and their followers.

VI. Suppression of the Italian Reformation.

1. Reactionary policy decided upon. Establishment of the perfected Inquisition [1542].
2. *The Inquisition*:—Its spy system and terrorism,—cases of Ochino and Peter Martyr.
3. *The Inquisition in Full Bloom*:—Execution of Mollio,—of Pomponio,—of Algieri,—of Gamba,—of Varaglia, Paschali, and others.
4. Perfection of mental, moral, and physical torture brought to bear in the execution of Aonio Paleario.
5. *After-measures*:—Skillful use of Protestant fanaticism,—St. Carlo Borromeo,—his zeal in rooting out heresy, and his self-sacrifice in winning back heretics.

VII. The Responsibility for Persecution.

1. Balmés's argument on the Roman Catholic side.
2. The common Protestant argument on the other.
3. The truth to be deduced from both.
4. The true germ of all persecution—Christian and Anti-Christian, Catholic and Protestant—in that age and in this.

THE REFORMATION IN THE ROMANIC COUNTRIES.

B. IN SPAIN.

B. In Spain.

I. Basis of Character and Culture.

1. Of Spanish zeal for Liberty, Unity and Religion.
2. How this characteristic was strengthened and unfortunately directed.

II. Introduction of the Reform Ideas.

1. By treatises from the North, and by translations of the Bible.
2. By traveled Spaniards (San Roman, the brothers Enzinas, and others).
3. By companions of Charles V in Germany (Constantine Ponce, Cazalla, and others).
4. By thinking men acting under the general influence of the period (Valdés, Valer, Ægidius, the monks of San Isidro, and others).

III. The Repression of Reform.

1. *By the Spanish Monarchy*:—Its peculiar power for repression,—comparison of Spain with other European nations in this respect.
2. *By the Inquisition*:—Two epochs in its history,—its powers at the Reformation period,—its procedure,—its more striking external features,—its most terrible opponent, Llorente, and its most talented apologist, Balmés.

OUTLINES OF LECTURES ON HISTORY.

3. *By the Spanish People*:—Fervor of their religious ideas,—typical case of the brothers Diaz.

Results of the Repression.

1. Balmés's claim as to the happy effect of persecution in preserving for Spain religion, unity, and peace,—Hefele's argument (in his life of Ximenes),—J. B. Robertson's (in his lectures before the Catholic University of Ireland).
2. Attempt at an unprejudiced summary of results.
3. Light thrown on some great questions by this history.

THE JESUITS.

FIRST LECTURE.

I. Attempt at Reformation within the Roman Church.

1. The sixteenth century at first sight.
2. The sixteenth century at normal sight.
3. The Popes at the end of the century.
4. Great change within the Roman Church,—a look along the century for signs of this,—first sign,—second,—third,—fourth and greatest.

II. Ignatius Loyola.

1. His birth,—his education,—change in his idea of life,—Lives of the Saints,—spiritual knighthood.
2. Ignatius's *first* aim and plan,—crusading spirit.
3. His life in accordance with this first aim,—devotion,—march on Jerusalem. This new phase of life partly honorable—partly laughable.

III. Spirit of the Jesuit Order.

How born,—how strengthened,—how finally shaped.

IV. Its Organization.

How shown in certain names,—in duties,—in mapping out the world.

V. Training of the Individual Man.

1. *Spiritual Training* :—The *Exercitia Spiritualia*,—first effects,—second effects.

OUTLINES OF LECTURES ON HISTORY.

2. *Mental Training* :—What is the most excellent education? First requirement, — second, — third. How would such a theory work among the Jesuits? Characteristics of Jesuit scholarship.

VI. Operations on the Mass of Men.

1. The Jesuit plan of operations,—not of hasty creation, but of slow growth.
2. The four classes.
3. Most striking feature in the whole plan,—the anti-incumbrance system,—serpent power.
4. Mistake, huge and hideous, springing therefrom : (*a*) in dealings with the Heathen, (*b*) in dealings with Heretics.
5. Masters in the two developments of this mistake : (*a*) Father Nobili,—Ricci,—the *Ezour Vedam*,—sure fate of lies. (*b*) Father Liguori,—Sanchez,—conditions of real success.

VII. Comparison between the Jesuit and Other Orders.

1. Surface likeness. 2. Deep difference.

THE JESUITS.

SECOND LECTURE.

Recapitulation of last lecture. Sketch of present lecture.

I. Progress toward Power.

1. Success of Ignatius's second plan,—in Italy,—in Spain,—in Portugal,—in the North.
2. The Order, having carried captive Nobles and People, must gain the Pope.
3. An excellent chance at last,—the Council of Trent [1545-63],—Papal danger,—attacks on doctrine,—on discipline.
4. Pope Paul III looks about for help,—why he finds none.
5. Types of quarrels between Dominicans and Franciscans,—on Limbo,—on sundry interpretations,—Brother Dominic Soto and Brother Andrew Vega. (Shrewd comments of Father Paul Sarpi.)
6. Help comes to the Pope at last,—the four Jesuits,—Papal skirmishes,—war by Jesuit Della Torre,—by Salmeron,—by John Cavillone.
7. Coming of Iago Lainez—just in time for the greatest Papal battle.
8. Speech of the Archbishop of Granada,—of the Archbishop of Braga,—of the Bishop of Segna: all against Papal pretensions.
9. Lainez speaks at last,—his argument.
10. The current turned,—Lainez recognized as the

OUTLINES OF LECTURES ON HISTORY.

great Papal champion,—his death,—the championship inherited by his Order.

II. Jesuit Power as Exercised through Teaching.

1. Loyola's desire to grasp the youth in schools.
2. The planting of schools as military points of attack upon Protestantism,—at Vienna,—at Cologne,—at Ingolstadt. These shown by the map to be capital strategic points.
3. Jesuit schools in France, in Poland, and elsewhere.
4. Where was the centre of this educational system?
5. How was the central educational power brought to bear?
6. What was the Jesuit mode of instruction (*a*) in Universities, (*b*) in High-schools, (*c*) among the people at large?
7. Essential quality of Jesuit teaching,—the *ratio studiorum*,—comparison of statements made by Crétineau-Joly and the Abbé Guettée.

III. Jesuit Power as Exercised through the Confessional.

1. A relic at Versailles.
2. Louis XIV and his greatest churchman,—his greatest statesman,—his greatest scholars and thinkers,—his sturdy middle class. Ruin brought on all these through the Versailles Confessional.
3. That Confessional a type,—La Chaise and Le Tellier representative men.
4. Ultimate effort of that Jesuit effort also typical.

THE JESUITS.

THIRD LECTURE.

Establishment of a standard by which to test Jesuit missionary efforts,—active nations,—passive nations,—missions in each,—effectiveness and beauty of work in each.

I. Jesuit Missionaries in Asia.

1. Francis Xavier,—Xavier compared with Loyola,—their devotion to each other,—Loyola masters Xavier.
2. The two great fields open to Jesuit effort.
3. Xavier in India,—need of him,—his procedure,—comical things,—sublime things,—miracles and austerities.
4. Xavier in Japan.
5. His attempt to penetrate China,—his last sickness,—his death.
6. Work on the world begun at his death,—influence on his order,—Ricci in China,—Adam Schall,—Verbiest.

II. Jesuit Missions in North America.

1. Governor Champlain in Canada,—the Franciscans,—the Jesuits,—new proof of Xavier's influence.
2. Jesuit efforts in Canada,—in New York,—in Wisconsin.
3. Jesuit martyrs,—Isaac Jogues as a representative.

III. Jesuit Missions in South America.

1. Quotations from Voltaire and Montesquieu.

OUTLINES OF LECTURES ON HISTORY.

2. Short stay of the Jesuits in Brazil,—invitation from the Bishop of Santiago,—the Jesuits go into Paraguay.

3. Decision of the Jesuit General as to a new system of effort in South America.

4. Father Torres in Paraguay,—previous troubles of the order with the slave-catchers,—expectations of the slave-drivers in regard to Torres,—how he meets them.

5. Fierce hate aroused against the Jesuits,—cruelties toward their flock.

6. The Jesuits begin to sting,—messengers to Pope and King,—the Jesuits conquer.

7. The Jesuit system of government in Paraguay,—formation of villages,—development of commerce,—commercial dangers warded off,—military force,—prevalence of the Jesuit army-spirit,—amusements,—ceremonies,—true worth of the Jesuit rule.

IV. Jesuit Missions in Europe.

1. Their glances toward England,—William Allen and his colleges.

2. Calls from England,—spirit of the Catholic priests already in England.

3. Establishment of a full Jesuit mission for England [1579],—English laws made to meet it.

4. Jesuit courage,—saying of St. Filippo Neri,—citations from William Allen's "Apology" and from his argument for tyrannicide.

5. The two great Jesuit missionaries in England—Cam-pion and Parsons. Their devotion and skill.

6. The government Jesuit-hunt.

7. Recapitulation of proofs that reform and renewal of life were aroused *within* the Roman Church.

CANISIUS AND THE COUNTER-REFORMATION IN GERMANY.

1. Territorial extension of German Protestantism in its first fervor,—its losses during its first hundred years,—Canisius as a representative of the Counter-Reformation.

2. His birth [1521],—coincidences,—legends. His early surroundings,—lessons as to the shaping of human character and as to “positive” theories of history.

3. His education at Cologne,—tendency of his feelings and studies,—his doubts as to a career,—Peter Faber’s influence,—he becomes the first German Jesuit.

4. Variety and vigor of his work as a lecturer, preacher, confessor, and writer at Cologne,—he founds a Jesuit centre at Cologne,—gift of his fortune,—resistance of the city council. Attempts to bring the university under Jesuit control,—its resistance,—his success. His incidental part in establishing a Jesuit centre in the Netherlands at Louvain.

5. His attack on heresy at Cologne,—Archbishop Hermann of Wied,—his tendencies toward Protestantism,—Canisius leads the opposition,—his diplomacy with the Prince-Bishop of Liège and with the Emperor,—his victory.

6. His work against reform within the older church,—his skill in finding and zeal in fighting heresy,—his hostility to innovation,—his mission to the Council of Trent, and his work there with Lainez,—increase of his reputation throughout Europe.

OUTLINES OF LECTURES ON HISTORY.

7. Curious interruption of this activity,—Ignatius Loyola summons him to Rome and tests him. The first test: Canisius's answer. The second: his unworthy work at Messina.

8. His work in South Germany,—recall from Messina and mission to Ingolstadt,—he founds a Jesuit college there and takes hold upon the university. He puts the Jesuits in control of the University of Dillingen. His triumph at Augsburg,—his devotion and shrewdness during the plague.

9. His work in Austria,—encroachments of Protestantism in the Austrian dominions,—Canisius establishes a centre of Jesuit influence at Vienna. His work in Bohemia,—Hussite leaven there,—he founds a Jesuit centre at Prague.

10. His work as Provincial of the Jesuits in Germany,—he presses the Tridentine decrees,—enforces obedience to them in the universities,—his skill and devotion,—remorselessness of his efforts to break the religious treaty of Passau and to plunge Germany into a war of religion,—his conduct regarding conferences with Protestants,—his part in bringing on the Thirty Years' War,—his motives,—absence of self-seeking.

11. His work in Switzerland,—resignation of his Provincialship,—founding of a Jesuit centre at Freiburg.

12. His final work, and summary of his activity as a writer,—his catechism,—his learned works against Protestantism,—his writings for the deepening of devotion in the Church. His death [1597]. Summary of his work,—growth of legends around it,—miracles. His beatification by Pope Pius IX, in 1864. View of his life from two sides,—greatness of his aim,—thoroughness of his work.

Ms. Field.

148 Ch. 10.

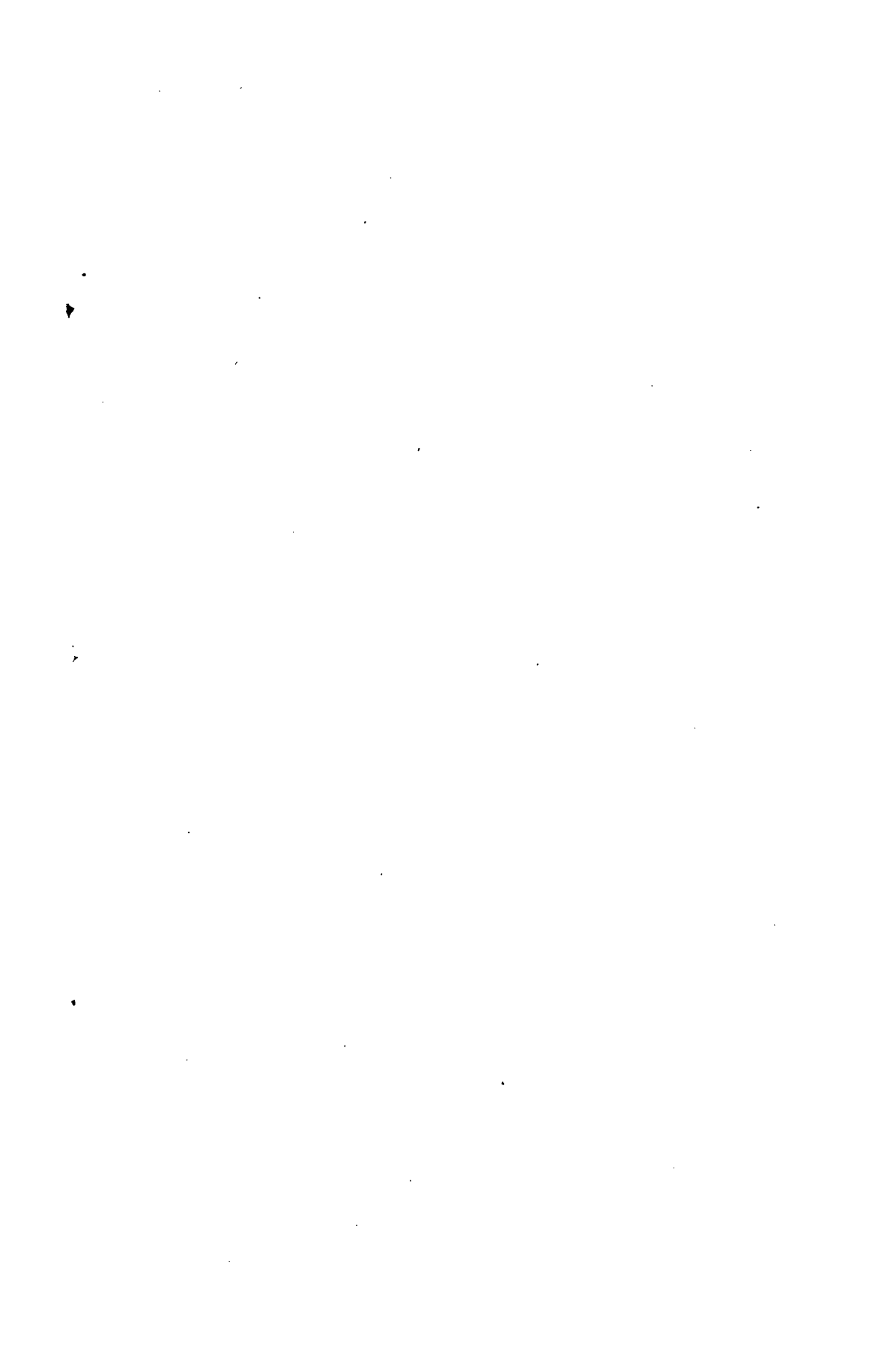
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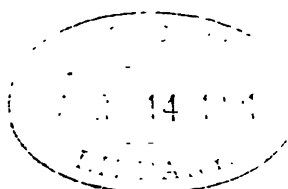


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PART II



GERMANY

CONTENTS.

I. GERMANY FROM THE REFORMATION TO THE FRENCH REVOLUTION.

THE THIRTY YEARS' WAR.

HUGO GROTIVS.

COMENIVS.

CHRISTIAN THOMASIVS.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF FREDERICK THE GREAT.

STEIN.

II. MODERN GERMANY.

METTERNICH.

THE REVOLUTION OF 1848 IN GERMANY.

BISMARCK.

THE NEW GERMAN EMPIRE.

THE THIRTY YEARS' WAR.

FIRST LECTURE.

Combat of Protestantism with the *old* Roman Catholic spirit. Combat with the *new* Roman Catholic spirit.

I. Making Ready for War.

1. Division of the domain of Charles V. Ferdinand I [1556],—his position,—how far the Peace of Passau had succeeded. Great gulfs,—the great muddle. Bitterness between Lutherans and Calvinists,—dire effects,—three examples. Ferdinand's position ever more and more uncomfortable,—his last struggle to balance parties,—his death.

2. Maximilian II [1564],—his character,—his efforts.

3. Rudolph II [1576],—his education,—his two favorite Jesuit tricks,—lean results. Protestant bigotry begins to yield,—the Evangelical Union,—the Catholic League.

4. Matthias [1612].

5. Ferdinand II,—his birth,—his education,—his religion,—he becomes King of Bohemia [1617],—religious troubles in Bohemia,—treatment at Prague of Ferdinand's two chief pettifoggers,—Count Thurm. Ferdinand Emperor [1619],—his firmness against the Bohemians.

II. The War Begun.

1. The Bohemians depose Ferdinand, and elect Frederick of the Palatinate [1619].

2. The Bohemians beaten at Prague [1620],—their punishment.

OUTLINES OF LECTURES ON HISTORY.

III. The Danish Period [1625-29].

1. Christian of Denmark called in by the Protestants, —Wallenstein,—the Protestant cause again ruined,—Treaty of Lubeck [1629].

2. Ferdinand's great attempt against all liberty,—his treatment of Bohemia. (Statement from personal observation in Bohemia.)

IV. The Swedish Period [1630-35].

1. Gustavus Adolphus,—Tilly,—siege of Magdeburg,—battle of Leipsic,—Gustavus masters Germany.

2. Wallenstein recalled,—battle of Lützen [1632],—victory and death of Gustavus.

3. Ferdinand's dread of Wallenstein,—the murder.

V. The Political Period [1635-48].

1. Entire change in nature of combat and spirit of combatants,—Ferdinand III [1637],—Oxenstiern and Richelieu.

2. Wish of Sweden,—wish of France,—how they employ bigotry.

3. After-course of the war,—Duke Bernhard,—Banér,—Protestant atrocities.

4. Treaty of Westphalia [1648].

THE THIRTY YEARS' WAR.

SECOND LECTURE.

I. Material Results.

The three great religious wars of the period—in France—in the Netherlands—in Germany. Reasons why these dragged themselves out to such length: 1. Religious fanaticism; 2. Smallness and bad organization of the armies. Misery caused by them,—culmination of this in the Thirty Years' War. The cities,—sacking and pillaging,—Magdeburg,—Leipsic,—Kempten. The rural districts,—cruelties practiced by the soldiery upon the peasants,—influence of the penal system upon these barbarities,—devastation of the country. Mortality of the peasantry,—starvation,—epidemics,—cannibalism. Reduction of population in Stuttgart,—in Augsburg,—in Frankenthal,—in the Palatinate,—in Hesse Cassel,—in Henneberg,—in all Germany,—in Bohemia,—in Würtemberg. Degeneration of the war,—predatory bands,—increase of crime.

II. Politico-Economic Results.

Issue of "fiat" money by the princes. Consequent rise of prices,—ruin of the creditor classes,—destruction of confidence. Repudiation of the "fiat" money by the princes themselves. Gambling and demoralization. Insurrections of the peasantry. Effect of all this in retarding the recovery of Germany. Illustration from the history of the United States and of France, 1861–81.

III. Intellectual Results.

Stoppage of schools and universities. Narrowing of mental activity. Growth confined to a wretched criminal

OUTLINES OF LECTURES ON HISTORY.

literature and a theological literature mainly worthless and quarrelsome.

IV. Results upon Art.

Wonderful growth of German art during the Middle Ages. Effect of the Renaissance, especially in the great centres. This growth suddenly checked for two centuries—reason assigned by Lübke.

V. Political Results.

1. Balancing of Catholic and Protestant power in Germany. Measure of toleration thus gained.

2. Crippling of Germany, and especially of Austria. The storm of pamphlets against Austria,—the *De Ratione Status in Imperio Romano-Germanico*, by Hippolytus a Lapide (Chemnitz). Influence of religious fanaticism in bringing about the Austrian downfall. Strengthening of Sweden and of France.

3. Last blow given to German unity.

4. Secularization of politics.

VI. The Treaty of Westphalia.

Its importance. Opposition of Pope Innocent X. Disregard of his protest.

HUGO GROTIUS.

FIRST LECTURE.

1. Relation of Grotius to German history. His birth, at Delft [1583]. Crisis of the war in the Netherlands,—assassination of William of Orange. Condition of Germany,—signs of the approaching Thirty Years' War.

2. *Early Years*:—Two great dangers: 1. His precocity; 2. His social station. How he escaped these.

3. *University Career*:—Entrance at Leyden [1595]. Influence of Scaliger. Edition of Capella,—encyclopædic character of the work. Translation of Stevin on Navigation,—of Aratus. Public disputations in mathematics, philosophy, and jurisprudence. Visit to France [1598], as attaché. Royal favor,—escape from this new danger. Return to Holland. Temptations to useless scholarship,—his good sense.

4. *Law Studies*:—His ambitions. His first cause. Appointment as Advocate-General of the Treasury for the Provinces of Holland and Zeeland. Danger of becoming merely a lawyer,—his wise resolution.

5. The *Mare Liberum* [1609]. Timeliness of this (absurd claims of England,—of Portugal,—of Spain,—of Venice,—of Genoa and Pisa). Its two postulates: 1. Right of nations to communicate with each other; 2. Impossibility of making property of the sea. Its most significant feature—its arguments from the natural rights of man. Reception of the work in England,—indignation of James I. Selden's *Mare Clausum*,—range of its argument,—its effect on English policy, to the present day. Illustrations from our own experience. Final triumph of the doctrine of Grotius.

OUTLINES OF LECTURES ON HISTORY.

6. *New Honors*.:—He becomes public historiographer, —Attorney-General of the Province of Holland,—Counselor and Pensionary of Rotterdam. Is sent as minister to England. Is made Grand Pensionary of West Friesland and Holland.

7. *Religious Troubles*.:—Quarrel of the Arminians and the Gomarists. Absurdity of the dispute,—its bitterness. The “Remonstrance” and the Remonstrants, — the “Counter-Remonstrance” and the Contra-Remonstrants. Grotius’s part in the controversy,—the “Edict of Pacification.” Why Grotius was an Arminian,—influence of Uytenbogaert. Eloquence of Grotius’s appeal. Superior strength of the Gomarists. Political quarrel complicating the religious one: Maurice of Orange,—his aims,—opposition of the republicans, led by John of Barneveld and Grotius,—hatred between Maurice and Barneveld. Maurice espouses the side of the Gomarists,—his seditious policy,—efforts of Grotius for toleration. Resort to arms,—seizure of Barneveld, Grotius, and Hoogerbeets [1618]. The Synod of Dort [1618–19],—condemnation of Episcopius and the Arminians. Execution of Barneveld [1619],—imprisonment of Grotius and Hoogerbeets for life, at Loevestein. Grotius’s escape,—his reception in France,—publication of various minor works. The *De Jure Belli et Pacis* [1625].

HUGO GROTIUS.

SECOND LECTURE.

1. *International Law before Grotius* :—The Hebrews. The Greeks. The Romans. The Middle Ages,—good influence of the spirit of Christianity,—bad influence of ecclesiasticism,—misuse of Scripture,—abuse of the dispensing power of the Pope,—doctrine regarding dealings with unbelievers and with heretics. The Protestant theory. Condition of international law in the time of Grotius,—*la bonne guerre* and *la mauvaise guerre*,—atrocities of the Thirty Years' War,—noble exception of Gustavus Adolphus and of Paris Lodron, Archbishop of Salzburg,—culmination of the old principles.

2. The *De Jure Belli et Pacis* [1625] :—Sources of Grotius's system : 1. Natural law ; 2. Positive law. Difficulty of harmonizing these. His fitness for the task, by his training,—by his character. Examples of his method. Relation of the *De Jure* to modern international law. Criticisms : Its rationalism,—its lack of arrangement,—its pedantry,—its dangerous concessions. Reception of the work. Its lack of immediate and fruitfulness in ultimate results.

3. *His Life in France* :—His poverty. Hostility of Richelieu,—reason for this. His industry.

4. The *De Veritate Religionis Christianæ* [1627] :—Its wonderful success. Explanation of the reaction against it. Grotius's pleas for Christian tolerance.

5. *His Last Years* :—Return to Holland [1631], and cold reception. His final departure [1632]. Sojourn at Hamburg [1632–34],—flattering offers. He enters the service of Sweden, and is sent as ambassador to France [1635],—his neglect of chicanery and of etiquette. New publications,—his work on the Bible,—his History of the Netherlands. Resignation of his ambassadorship [1645], and return to Sweden. His shipwreck, on his way to Holland, and death at Rostock [28 Aug. 1645]. His burial at Delft,—his tomb.

COMENIUS.

1. *Constant Agency in German Civilization, Thought, and Work of Non-Germans*:—Examples of this in cases of Erasmus, Grotius, and Comenius.

2. *Early Life of John Amos Comenius*:—Birth [1592]. University education in Germany. Return to Moravia as teacher and preacher. Effects of the Thirty Years' War, —destruction of his books and manuscripts,—his sorrows, —refuge in the Bohemian mountains and in Poland. Publishes his "Labyrinth of the World and Paradise of the Heart" [1623],—general character of the work.

3. *First Proposals as to Better Public Education*:—His assertion as to a remedy for the troubles of Europe,—his proposal for a better school system,—his faithfulness to this idea in all his subsequent banishments and sorrows. Condition of general education at the time: (a) The Universities,—dominion of theology,—denunciations of scholastic methods; (b) The Middle Schools,—methods of studying Latin,—logic learned by rote,—utter degeneracy of classical instruction; (c) The Lower and Primary Schools,—views of the ruling classes,—their general wretchedness made worse by the Thirty Years' War. Comenius's *Magna Didactica* [1628],—general characteristics,—special points,—importance of it in the history of education,—its anticipation of Rousseau, Basedow, Pestalozzi, Froebel, and other great thinkers on education.

4. *Comenius's Views regarding Teaching of Languages*:—The *Fanua Linguarum* [1631],—Baconian ideas evident in it,—instruction on things to be parallel with instruction

OUTLINES OF LECTURES ON HISTORY.

on words,—learning by rote discouraged. Success of the *Janua*,—influence on Bayle, Hartlib, and Milton. Comenius's advocacy of Latin as a universal language on the one hand, and of cultivation of the vernacular on the other,—stress laid on real knowledge of nature. Opposition to his ideas,—Feuerlin's criticism. Comenius's idea of translations to inform and stimulate the people at large. Increasing value and vigor of his ideas,—worth of his fundamental theory,—stress laid upon the development of natural powers, and especially of the powers of observation,—“object teaching.”

5. *Extension of Comenius's Field*.:—Invitations from various governments. He visits England, at request of the Long Parliament [1641],—splendid plans,—effect of the Civil War upon them in England and of the Thirty Years' War in Germany. He accepts an invitation from the Swedish government,—Oxenstiern's appreciation of him. Comenius publishes the *Methodus Novissima* [1648]. His call to Hungary by Rakoczy to reform the schools. Publishes the *Orbis Pictus* [1657],—character of the book,—its importance in the history of education,—its enormous success, then and ever since.

6. *Comenius's Greater Plan*.:—The Pansophy,—his plan for it. Burning of his library at Lissa, and loss of twenty years' labor. His retreat to Holland. Through the liberality of De Geer, he publishes the *Opera Didactica*. Unfortunate publication of the *Lux in Tenebris*. The *Unum Necessarium*. His death [1670].

7. *General Summary of his Work*.:—Grouping of some of its general and special features,—the reasons why it took hold upon Germany and failed to take hold upon most other European countries,—germs in Comenius's work coming to full growth in these days,—difficulties in those days and these,—frequent demand for shibboleths instead of real qualifications.

CHRISTIAN THOMASIIUS.

FIRST LECTURE.

1. *The Two Revolutions of 1688*, at London and at Leipsic. Significance of each.

2. *Certain Unfortunate Legacies of the Reformation to Germany*.—Protestant, and especially Lutheran, intolerance,—its beginnings in treatment of Melancthon,—its full bloom in the "Formula of Concord." Enormous fruitage of evil, (*a*) as regards Protestantism, (*b*) as regards science and literature.

3. *Difficulties in Administration and Jurisprudence after the Thirty Years' War*.—General pedantry. Intolerance. Witchcraft. Persecution. Procedure by torture. Condition of the people.

4. *Early Life of Thomasius*.—His birth [1655]. Career as a student. Beginnings of his career as professor at Leipsic.

5. *Development of International Law up to Thomasius's Time*.—(*a*) In antiquity; (*b*) In the Middle Ages; (*c*) In the Revival Period; (*d*) By Grotius; (*e*) By Puffendorf, especially in the *De Jure Naturæ et Gentium* [1672]. Opposition to the idea of developing international law from natural justice. Hostility to Puffendorf's views,—their significance.

6. *Thomasius's Career as Professor at Leipsic*.—Progress out of his old opinions regarding international law. Distrust among his students. His first failure,—his subsequent successes. His connection with the *Acta Eruditorum*. Growing hostility of his colleagues,—effect of his announcement as to the use of German in sundry lectures. He establishes the first literary journal ever known in Ger-

OUTLINES OF LECTURES ON HISTORY.

many,—his efforts in it to improve the language,—to improve instruction,—against pedantry,—against intolerance. His support of Spener and the Pietists against persecution. His opposition to the servility of Masius and the argument as to the political superiority of the Lutheran church. His struggle against bigotry and political hypocrisy regarding the marriage between a Lutheran prince and a Calvinist princess,—consequent culmination of hostility at Leipsic and Dresden, bringing him apparently to ruin and forcing him to fly from Leipsic.

CHRISTIAN THOMASIVS.

SECOND LECTURE.

1. *Thomasius in Halle*.—His lectures. Academy of Halle erected into a University by the Elector Frederick III of Brandenburg. Policy of the House of Hohenzollern regarding Universities. Attacks upon the new University,—nicknames for it,—its practical training of statesmen for Prussia and Germany. Thomasius's devotion to it,—his drudgery in its service. Higher work in publication of important treatises, scientific and practical.

2. *Dealings of Thomasius with Great Practical Questions*.—

A. Witchcraft. Extent of belief in it,—its supposed scriptural warrant,—ecclesiastical supports. Consequent cruelties,—procedure by torture,—results seen in number of executions. Thomasius's first error regarding it,—his noble conduct afterward,—his war upon the whole system. Fate of previous opponents: Flade and Loos,—Bekker,—Calef,—Spee. Thomasius's attack, at first under cover, afterward openly [1701–1703]. His enemies and their arguments,—Benedict Carpzov. Thomasius begins a series of victories,—last judicial executions in Germany by Bishop of Würzburg [1749], and in Switzerland at Glarus [1782].

B. Procedure by Torture. Connection between this and witchcraft,—citation from Wächter's *Beiträge*. General history of the procedure. Tendency towards its disuse in the Roman Empire and in the early Middle Ages,

OUTLINES OF LECTURES ON HISTORY.

—cause of its revival in worse form,—doctrine of “excepted cases” in ecclesiastical courts,—it passes from ecclesiastical to civil crimes. This procedure systematized—in Caroline Code,—in criminal code of Louis XIV,—in code of Maria Theresa. Views of ecclesiastics and conservative priests upon torture, down to end of last century,—treatment of Beccaria. Thomasius opposes the system. His occasional misgivings. Success after his death. The final blows given by Beccaria and Voltaire.

C. Intolerance and Persecution. Thomasius’s fundamental theory as to dealings of State with Church. His pungent statement of it: “Duty of princes not to save souls, but to keep the peace.” Toleration generally misunderstood both by Catholics and Protestants. Early imperfect form of it seen in the Religious Peace of Augsburg [1555]: “*Cujus regio, ejus religio.*” Thomasius’s “History of the Struggle between State and Priesthood in the Middle Ages” [1722]. His consistency as to Spener and the Pietists—at first supporting them while they are weak and persecuted, afterward leaving them when they become strong and intolerant.

3. *Sundry Germ Ideas of Thomasius:*—His doctrine of human equality in rights. His plea for the higher education of women,—probable suppressed argument,—women educated “*sur les genoux de l’église,*” and their action on history. Scientific and practical character of Thomasius’s work in various departments. His triumph with the new generation. His recall to Leipsic [1709],—the offer declined. Revelation of his manliness at his death [1728].

THE ADMINISTRATION OF FREDERICK THE GREAT.

FIRST LECTURE.

1. Practical suggestions as to reading upon this period.
2. *Condition of Prussia at the Close of the Seven Years' War*:—Peace of Hubertsburg [1763] as the dividing line between two epochs in Prussian history. Prussia's new territorial limits,—prestige,—position in Europe,—peculiar relation to Germany. Losses by the war. Political, social, and financial condition,—the one redeeming feature in the situation.
3. *Agriculture*:—Frederick's first measures of relief. New crops—the potato, etc. New methods, English and Dutch. Introduction of new tillers of the soil,—colonizing process,—welcome of persecuted fugitives,—peculiarity of Prussian history in this respect. Strengthening of the nobility—Carmarthen's mutual loan system. Strengthening of the peasantry—guarantees of rights. Theory underlying Frederick's dealings with nobles, citizens, and peasants.
4. *Manufactures*:—Woolen and cotton. Mining. Sugar-refining. Porcelain. Curious measures for the promotion of some of these.
5. *Trade*:—The bank,—commercial company. Canals and harbors. Shrewdness and energy of Frederick in public business. General historical rule as to the success of the paternal theory of government.

OUTLINES OF LECTURES ON HISTORY.

6. *Frederick's Theory of Political Economy* :—His dealings with the circulating medium. The mercantile system. Protection. Prohibitions,—restrictions,—bounties,—subsidies,—paternal interferences. His close study of various provinces and notes upon them. Unscientific character of his theory and practice.

7. *Taxation* :—Taxation of luxuries. Monopolies,—tobacco, coffee, etc. Evil methods of collecting,—farming out of the revenue,—the *Régie*,—lotteries.

8. *The Army* :—The Hohenzollern idea of its importance,—physical necessities of the case. Military organization inherited by Frederick from his father. Absolute and relative size of the army. Discipline. Selection of officers from the nobility,—theory of Frederick at bottom of it. Mode of recruiting soldiers. Cost, absolute and relative.

9. *Jurisprudence* :—The old system of civil and criminal law and procedure. Reforms. Abolition of torture. Delay of other reforms by war,—their resumption at the earliest moment. Extrication of Prussia from the appellate jurisdiction of the Empire [1746],—abolition of submissals to foreign law faculties. Cocceii's reforms and energetic administration of justice in sundry provinces,—his project of a Friderician code [1748]. Dealings with pedantic opponents of reform. Frederick's passion for justice,—evil side of this seen in the Miller Arnold case,—good side in the case of the "Miller of Sans-Souci" and in further reforms. Carmer and his work,—development of the Prussian legal system,—improvement of laws, courts, and procedure,—elevation of the legal profession,—exclusion of pettifoggers. The new code of Common Law (*Allgemeines Landrecht*) [1794],—Frederick's claim to gratitude for it,—its importance.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF FREDERICK THE GREAT.

SECOND LECTURE.

1. *Education* :—The Royal Academy of Sciences. The higher institutions,—want of vigorous impulse,—progress out of pedantry. Frederick's apparent indifference to progress in education. The public schools,—wretched system,—Von Rochow's effort. *Realschulen*.

2. *Literature* :—Frederick's love for it,—his own works,—their French garb. His dislike or indifference to all German literature,—good and bad side of this,—his treatment of Lessing. Good and evil effects of his love for French literature. Treatment of the press. Ways in which Frederick promoted the growth of literature.

3. *Art* :—Frederick's influence on art—especially architecture and music.

4. *Religion* :—His indifference. Toleration. Admission of the Jesuits. Building of the *Hedwigskirche*. His opposition to men of his own opinions, if disturbers of the popular conscience,—treatment of Gebhardi and of Rüdiger examples of his practice.

5. *Theory of Government* :—Comparison of the Hohenzollern with the Bourbon theory. Mode of conducting public affairs,—personal direction and interference,—his notes on public documents. Economy of his court.

6. *Foreign Policy* :—His attitude towards Europe. The first partition of Poland [1772],—its general and special causes,—results as to Prussia, immediate and remote. His attitude towards the German Empire. The War of the Bavarian Succession,—the league of the German princes, and beginnings of the leadership of Prussia in German affairs. His dealings with the American revolution,—recognition of our republic,—treaty of commerce. His general efforts for peace.

7. *His Last Years* :—Light thrown upon his life by his last will and testament [1786]. General effects of his system for good and evil on Prussia.

STEIN.

FIRST LECTURE.

I. The Eclipse of Prussia.

1. *Frederick William II*.:—Interest of this period, especially to Americans. Effect of paternal government on Prussia. Condition of the kingdom. Signs of the coming storm. Death of Frederick the Great and accession of Frederick William the Fat [1786],—his character,—resemblance to Louis XV. Rapid disintegration and decay of Prussia. Twofold influence of (1) French corruption and (2) French ideas of freedom. Stupidity and immorality of the Prussian policy,—Haugwitz and Wöllner,—second and third partitions of Poland,—dealings with Europe in general, and with the French Revolution,—the Declaration of Pilnitz [1792]. War with France,—dallying at the outset,—rash manifesto of the Duke of Brunswick,—peace of Basle [1795]. Death of Frederick William II [1797].

2. *Frederick William III*.:—His character. His spasmodic attempts at reform. Progress of the French Revolution. Conservatism of Germany and of Prussia. The French game, and its success,—creation of the kingdoms of Bavaria, Würtemberg, Saxony,—humiliation of Austria. Fatal delay of Prussia,—Haugwitz's mission and treaty [1805],—dishonorable acquisition of Hanover,—banishment of Hardenberg,—establishment of the "Federation of the Rhine,"—double-dealing of Napoleon,—humiliation and shame of Prussia. Napoleon's contemptuous violation of the treaty,—Prussia's declaration

OUTLINES OF LECTURES ON HISTORY.

of war,—Jena, Auerstadt, Saalfeld,—Friedland,—Treaty of Tilsit [1807]. Prussia stripped of more than half her territory,—total eclipse.

II. The Advent of Stein.

1. *His Education* :—The darkness before day,—insults of Napoleon,—first glimmerings of light. Birth [1757] and early years of Heinrich Friedrich Karl, Baron von Stein. His studies at Göttingen [1773–77],—love of English history,—admiration for great men,—influence of Adam Smith's "Wealth of Nations." His travels in Germany,—his careful observation. He enters the service of Frederick the Great [1780].

2. *His Apprenticeship in Government* :—Appointment as Inspector of Mines,—his thorough preparation. Is made Director of the Mines and Manufactures of Westphalia [1784],—his energy. Is sent as ambassador to Mainz [1785],—his success,—his aversion to diplomacy. Returns to Westphalia,—enlargement of his work,—his reforms.

STEIN.

SECOND LECTURE.

I. Stein Minister of Finance.

Stein appointed Prussian Minister of Finance, Manufactures and Trade [1804]. His work for German unity,—Napoleon's opposition,—their rival policies. Absurd provincial and revenue systems of Prussia,—Stein's improvements. New demands of the war with Napoleon,—bankruptcy of Prussia,—Stein's refusal to follow Frederick's example of debasing the coinage,—moderate issue of paper. General administration of Prussia,—the "Kitchen Cabinet"—Lombard, Haugwitz, and the rest,—confusion and caste. The defeat of Jena,—patriotic firmness of Stein,—offer of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs,—his conditions,—the King's abusive letter,—Stein resigns [1807]. Triumph of Napoleon,—degradation of Prussia,—banishment of Hardenberg,—his nomination of Stein.

II. Stein Ruler of Prussia.

1. *General Character of his Administration*.—Stein recalled [1807]. End of the "Kitchen Cabinet." The two commissions. Stein's aims, as described by himself. Unfolding of his plans and of his character. His freedom from jealousy. His associates.

2. *Civil Reform*.—The edict of 1807. Three great divisions: 1. Abolition of the serf system; 2. Establishment of free trade in land; 3. Protection of small proprietors. Opposition of declaimers,—of the nobles,—of General Yorck,—of the peasants themselves. Stein's share in this reform.

OUTLINES OF LECTURES ON HISTORY.

3. *Municipal Reform*.:—Difference between Stein's municipal system and those of England and France,—reasons for this. The old city system of Europe, and its history,—decline of political liberty after the Thirty Years' War, especially in Prussia,—tendency toward centralization,—influence of Frederick the Great, and of the French Revolution. Effect of the absence of local self-government upon the spirit of the people. Stein's Municipal Reform Statute [1808],—classification of towns,—extension of the suffrage,—its limitations,—theory as to representation,—general form of the governments,—curious disfranchisement of Jews and Mennonites. Contrast of this with our own system,—results of the two systems,—possibility of combining them. Opposition to the reform,—indifference of the townspeople,—ultimate results. Relation of this reform to the present constitution of Germany.

4. *Military Reform*.:—Obsoleteness of the Prussian military system,—its collapse at Jena. Causes of its weakness,—absolutism,—caste,—arbitrary promotion,—employment of mercenaries,—length of service,—degrading punishments,—unjust exemptions. Stein's measures,—the Military Commission,—Scharnhorst and his work,—institution of the present Prussian system. Opposition of Napoleon,—the Treaty of Paris [1808],—tyranny met by cunning,—dangers and obstacles from within. Scharnhorst's expedients,—his disgrace and dismissal. Results of his work in our own day.

5. *Administrative Reform*.:—Abolition of monopolies. Confusion of the Prussian service,—its dependence on the monarch. Main features of Stein's edict—the Council of State,—the cabinet,—the department cabinets,—provincial and local administration. Merits and faults of this system. The edict signed,—Stein's resignation [1808].

STEIN.

THIRD LECTURE.

I. Stein in Exile.

1. *Stein in Austria*:—His "Political Testament,"—his plans for Prussia. Causes of his resignation,—his letter to Prince Wittgenstein,—wrath of Napoleon. Stein's flight into Bohemia,—influence of his invincible patriotism,—W. von Humboldt and the Prussian system of public instruction,—Fichte and his *Reden an die deutsche Nation*,—Schleiermacher and his sermons,—Arndt and the *Geist der Zeit* and *Was ist der Deutschen Vaterland?*—Hardenberg and his reforms, constitutional and financial. Stein's influence with the Austrian minister Stadion,—Napoleon's invasion of Austria [1809],—Prussia's need of Stein,—Wagram,—Stadion replaced by Metternich,—Stein again obliged to flee.

2. *Stein in Russia*:—Invitation of the Emperor Alexander,—dangers incurred by its acceptance. Stein's refusal to take office,—his main work in Russia,—the German Commission and its efforts,—conservative opposition at the German courts,—opposition of the peace party at the Russian court,—seductive offers of Napoleon,—Stein's firmness and its results. His frankness,—story of his rebuking the Empress. Burning of Moscow [1812],—ruin of the Grand Army. Importance of the crisis,—advice of certain diplomatists,—danger to Germany. Bold course of General Yorck,—Stein's assumption of power in East Prussia,—his Parliament,—displeasure of the King,—his treatment of Stein.

OUTLINES OF LECTURES ON HISTORY.

II. Stein Liberator of Germany.

1. *His Struggle against France*:—Germany in arms,—Napoleon's last invasion [1813],—Leipsic [16–19 Oct.], the "battle of the nations,"—final expulsion of Napoleon. Stein's sacrifice for unity,—Austrian hatred and fear of him. He is put at the head of the Central Administration for the government of the reconquered provinces,—his enormous powers,—his significant nickname. New danger from Austrian support of Napoleon,—Stein's influence against it. Paris taken [1814].

2. *His Struggle against Austria*:—Congress of Vienna [1814–15],—Stein's efforts for German unity and a liberal constitution,—opposition of Metternich and his school. Return and second overthrow of Napoleon. Stein's projects crushed by Austria and the German princelings,—the Federation of 1815 created. His efforts for the restoration of Alsace-Lorraine,—their failure.

III. Stein Forgotten.

Prussian ingratitude,—the King's distrust,—Stein's retirement. His sturdy independence and fearlessness,—incidents illustrating this. The King forgets his promise of a constitution,—Stein's opposition to this want of faith,—moderation of his views. In despair, he turns to historical studies,—the *Monumenta Germaniæ*. His occasional reports to the crown,—his prominence in the Estates of Westphalia,—his death [1831]. His tomb at Stein,—his epitaph. Noble recognition of his services in our own day,—his statue at Stein,—at Berlin. Stein *not* forgotten.

METTERNICH.

I. Before the Fall of Napoleon.

1. *His Early Career* :—Stein and Metternich. Metternich's birth, at Coblenz [1773],—education, at Strasburg [1788–90],—travels in England and Holland. His character,—effect upon him of the excesses of the French Revolution.

2. *Beginnings in Diplomacy* :—He is made secretary at the Congress of Rastadt [1799],—revelations of his character in his letters at this time,—disgraceful ending of the Congress,—murder of the French envoys. Renewal of the war between France and Austria,—Metternich adapts himself to the situation,—contrast between his aims and those of Stein. Austerlitz [1805],—Metternich negotiates the Treaty of Presburg,—his intrigues with Napoleon,—*dissolution of the Holy Roman Empire* [1806].

3. *Metternich at Paris* :—He is sent as ambassador to Paris [1806],—his study of Napoleon,—his popularity and apparent success,—his real failure. Treaty of Tilsit [1807],—danger of Austria,—dethronement of the Bourbons in Spain,—rising of the Spanish people,—Austria seizes the opportunity,—her second overthrow. Metternich negotiates the Treaty of Vienna [1809],—its humiliating terms.

4. *Metternich at Vienna* :—He is made Austrian Chancellor and Minister of Foreign Affairs [1809]. His new masterpiece,—marriage of Napoleon with Marie Louise. The campaign against Russia [1812],—Metternich's double-

OUTLINES OF LECTURES ON HISTORY.

dealing,—destruction of the French army. “Armed mediation” of Austria,—the interview between Napoleon and Metternich at Dresden,—Austria joins the allies,—battle of Leipsic [1813]. The Treaty of Paris [1814],—Metternich insists on the restoration of the Bourbons. Congress of Vienna [1815], with Metternich as president. Return of Napoleon,—activity of Metternich in arousing Europe,—Waterloo,—second peace of Paris [1815]. Climax of Metternich’s glory,—he is made a prince, and overwhelmed with titles, orders, and emoluments.

METTERNICH.

II. After the Fall of Napoleon.

1. *The Holy Alliance*.:—Beginning of the second period of Metternich's life. His proposed solution of the great problem of the time,—results of the French Revolution throughout Europe,—German aspirations for constitutional government,—for national unity. The Emperor Alexander proposes the Holy Alliance,—it is joined by all Europe save England, the Pope, and the Sultan,—its nominal purpose,—its real purpose.

2. *Metternich and Germany*.:—The new constitution [1815],—confederation of the thirty-nine non-mediatised states,—restoration of the old order of things. Congress of Aix-la-Chapelle [1818],—its object. Outbursts of popular indignation,—the Wartburg assemblage,—assassination of Kotzebue by Sand,—attempted assassination of Ibell. Metternich's use of these excesses,—Congress of Carlsbad [1820],—despotic measures,—espionage of the universities,—censorship of the press,—extirpation of secret societies. Signs of his influence throughout Germany,—speech of the Emperor Francis to certain Austrian professors,—course of the King of Prussia,—the Duke of Weimar, the King of Würtemberg, and others checked in their attempts at reform.

3. *Metternich and Europe*.:—Austrian possessions and influence in Italy,—Venice and Lombardy,—Naples,—the

OUTLINES OF LECTURES ON HISTORY.

Pope,—restoration of the old abuses,—conspiracies,—the *Carbonari*,—Metternich's remedies. Congress of Troppau [1820],—opposition of England, France, and Russia to intervention,—triumph of Metternich and the repressive system,—constitutionalism put under the ban. Congress of Laybach [1821],—invasion of Naples,—despotism restored. Condition of Spain,—tyranny of Ferdinand VII,—his expulsion,—Congress of Verona [1822],—invasion of Spain,—restoration of Ferdinand and the Metternich policy. The revolution in Greece,—atrocities of the struggle,—reasons for Metternich's refusal of European aid to the Greeks. The Spanish-American republics,—aims of Metternich and the Holy Alliance,—alarm of England and the United States,—the "Monroe Doctrine." Death of the Emperor Alexander of Russia [1825],—his character,—accession of Nicholas,—his despotic tendencies,—Nesselrode,—influence of Nicholas in seconding the Metternich policy throughout Europe,—his relations with Prussia and with the German princes.

4. *The Revolution of 1830*.—Tyranny of the Bourbons in France,—their downfall, and accession of Louis Philippe as constitutional king. The emergency in Europe,—England's solution of the problem,—Metternich's solution,—popular movement in Germany,—their extravagance,—Metternich makes an example of Italy. Condition of Prussia,—bad faith of Frederick William III,—accession of Frederick William IV [1840],—disappointment of the hopes inspired by the beginnings of his reign,—the parliament of 1847 and the King's speech. The reactionary spirit in France,—in the United States. Complete triumph of the Metternich system.

5. *The Revolution of 1848*.—The popular explosion in France,—in Austria,—in Rome,—flight of Louis Philippe and Guizot,—of Ferdinand and Metternich,—of the Pope. Humiliation of the King of Prussia. Utter collapse of Metternich and his policy.

THE REVOLUTION OF 1848 IN GERMANY.

FIRST LECTURE.

1. *In Bavaria* : Louis of Bavaria and Lola Montez,—the Munich insurrection,—abdication of Louis,—Maximilian and constitutional government.

2. *In Austria* :—Result of Metternich's attempts at resistance,—the movement in Vienna,—in Bohemia,—in Hungary,—in Croatia. The reaction,—taking of Vienna and judicial murders,—Robert Blum,—futile efforts to crush the revolution in Hungary,—Russia called in. Continued ferment in Vienna,—abdication of Ferdinand and accession of Francis Joseph,—the sham constitution.

3. *In Prussia* :—Apostasy of Frederick William IV,—his proclamation in favor of German unity,—*Staatenbund* and *Bundesstaat*. The Berlin riot,—humiliation of the King,—the constitutional convention,—further excesses of the mob and their disastrous results,—forcible suppression of the revolution,—the King grants a conservative constitution.

4. *The Leadership of Germany* :—*Gross-Deutschen* and *Klein-Deutschen*. The rival powers,—their difference in prestige,—in geographical position,—in national character,—in progressiveness,—in education,—in literature. The *Zollverein*,—its character,—its effect on German commerce,—on German politics. Austria's disadvantage as regards reactionary tendencies,—as regards mixed population. Condition and prospects of Germany. Lack of political experience,—contrast with America in this respect,—the political philosophers. The extremists,—two results of their folly,—despotism *vs.* mobocracy.

5. *The Frankfort Parliament* :—Its historic surroundings,—the *Römersaal*. Its size,—its ability,—its lack of safe leaders. Its superfluity of discussion and want of deliberation,—unfavorable comparison with our own constitutional convention in this respect.

THE REVOLUTION OF 1848 IN GERMANY.

SECOND LECTURE.

1. *The Frankfort Government*.:—The lost opportunity,—revival of old jealousies,—insubordination of Austria and Prussia. The Archduke John of Austria chosen *Reichsverweser*,—his character,—general recognition of his government,—dissatisfaction of Prussia.

2. *The Schleswig-Holstein Question*.:—Intricacy of the question,—the main facts,—feeling of the German people. Invasion of the provinces by Prussia,—Danish reprisals by sea,—threats of England, Russia, and Sweden,—the truce of Malmö,—Prussia's abandonment of her conquests.

3. *Fall of the Frankfort Parliament*.:—Embarrassing position of the parliament,—reluctant acquiescence in the course of Prussia,—riots at Frankfort,—murder of Auerswald and Lichnowsky,—effect upon public sentiment. The crown of the German Empire offered to Frederick William IV of Prussia,—he declines it,—reasons for this. Indignation of Austria,—withdrawal of her delegates,—retirement of others,—removal of the remainder to Stuttgart,—ignominious end of the parliament. Desperation of certain patriots,—curious illustration of the feeling of the more thoughtful of them. Good results of the revolution.

4. *The Triumph of Reaction*.:—Revival of the Schleswig-Holstein dispute,—repetition of the Prussian invasion and withdrawal,—revulsion of popular feeling in favor of Austria,—confederation of the North German states [May 1849],—resignation of the Archduke John [Dec. 1849],

OUTLINES OF LECTURES ON HISTORY.

—the parliament of Erfurt. Increase of rivalry between Prussia and Austria,—appeal to the Emperor Nicholas,—he decides in favor of Austria,—restoration of the old confederation and the Frankfort diet [Sept. 1850]. Tyranny of the Elector of Hesse Cassel and his minister Hasenpflug,—his expulsion by his subjects,—he is supported by the Frankfort congress. Attempts of Prussia to stem this tide of reaction,—she sides with the people of Hesse Cassel. Imminence of war,—second appeal to Nicholas,—his second verdict for Austria,—servility of Prussia,—Manteuffel and the *Convention of Olmütz*,—Prussia joins the confederation and acknowledges the presidency of Austria [1850]. Austria nullifies her constitution and restores education to the hands of the church,—her example followed throughout Germany. Insanity of Frederick William IV,—Prince William becomes Regent [1857].

5. *The Regency in Prussia*:—Contrast between the Regent's character and that of his brother,—services of Frederick William IV to Prussia,—his maintenance of education,—his tolerance of scholars,—the *Zollverein*. His constitution,—its main features. Policy of the Regent,—dismissal of Manteuffel and the ultra-reactionists,—reorganization of the army. The Austro-Italian war of 1859,—Cavour,—disgrace of Austria,—her loss of Lombardy. Death of Frederick William IV and accession of William I [1861].

BISMARCK.

FIRST LECTURE.

1. *Early Years [1815-47]*.:—General character of northern Prussia,—Prussian *Junkerthum*. Bismarck's ancestry,—birth [1815],—education, at Berlin, Göttingen, and Greifswald,—at the agricultural college of Eldena,—lawyer days,—succession to his father [1845],—his dyke-captaincy,—election to sundry bodies,—to the United Prussian Diet [1847].

2. *In the Prussian Diet [1847-51]*.:—His reactionary spirit,—his Junker loyalty and orthodoxy,—anecdotes illustrating this,—his attitude toward the revolution of 1848,—opposition to the acceptance of the Imperial crown,—remarkable passages in his speech. His power in debate,—his coolness.

3. *In the Frankfort Congress [1851-59]*.:—He is sent to the congress at Frankfort, first as secretary, then as minister of Prussia,—change in his feelings toward Austria,—toward the congress,—his growing contempt for both,—illustrations of this. His ministry at St. Petersburg [1859-61],—at Paris [1862].

4. *Beginning of His Ministry—His Internal Policy [1862-66]*.:—Reorganization of the Prussian army,—Roon and Moltke,—opposition of the Prussian House of Representatives to its completion. Bismarck made Minister of State,—Prime Minister of Prussia. *The four years' conflict*,—Bismarck's method,—significant phrases in his speeches,—the two constitutional theories,—chief

OUTLINES OF LECTURES ON HISTORY.

supporters of the English theory—Sybel, Gneist, Virchow, Carlowitz,—the Bismarck, or Junker, theory,—general character of the struggle.

5. *His External Policy [1862-63]* :—Its vigor,—instance of Hesse Cassel,—significance of his course in this affair. The Polish insurrection,—his alliance with Russia, his motives,—bitter opposition in the Prussian parliament,—his defiance. His attitude toward Austria,—his contemptuous advice to her,—policy foreshadowed by this,—his refusal to join in a reform congress at Frankfort,—his reasons.

6. *Renewal of the Schleswig-Holstein Question [1863-65]* :—Death of King Frederick VII of Denmark,—claims of the Duke of Augustenburg,—decree of the Frankfort congress,—its execution entrusted first to Hanover and Saxony, then to Prussia and Austria,—their successful campaign [Feb.-July 1864],—peace of Vienna [Oct. 1864]. Differing views of the two powers,—Austria's support of the Duke of Augustenburg,—Bismarck's contempt for his claims,—occupation of Kiel,—Convention of Gastein [Aug. 1865]. Attempt at joint government,—decision of the Crown Syndicate,—Prussia's evident victory,—Bismarck made a Count [Sept. 1865].

BISMARCK.

SECOND LECTURE.

1. *Preparations for War [1865-66].* :—Bismarck's journey to Biarritz and its purpose. Feeling of Russia,—its causes. Attitude of England. Firmness of Bismarck,—difficulties of his position,—hostility of the parliament,—of the royal family,—of the people,—protests against the war,—attempt of Blind to assassinate him. Attitude of France,—Thiers's foresight,—theory of Napoleon III. Review of the situation. Open preparations for war,—Prussia allies herself with Italy,—efforts of Austria to secure German support,—effort of Prussia,—beginning of hostilities in Schleswig-Holstein. Austria's last move,—action of the Frankfort congress,—*end of the Confederation of 1815 [1866]*.

2. *The Austro-Prussian War [1866].* :—Outbreak of the war [June 1866],—attitude of the other German states,—real character of the struggle,—the two opposing systems. *The seven weeks' war*,—battle of Königgrätz (Sadowa) [3 July 1866]. Preliminaries of Nikolsburg [July 1866],—treaty of Prague [August 1866],—withdrawal of Austria from Germany,—wise moderation of Bismarck. Dealings with the other German powers,—with Bavaria and Würtemberg,—with Saxony,—with the hostile North German states,—incorporation of Hanover, Hesse Cassel, Nassau, and Frankfort, together with Schleswig-Holstein, into Prussia, thus adding one-fifth to her territory and population. Change in Prussian feeling toward Bismarck,—the indemnity bill.

OUTLINES OF LECTURES ON HISTORY.

3. *The North German Confederation [1867]* :—Erection of Germany north of the Main into a North German Confederation, with Prussia at its head. The North German parliament, and the new constitution [1867],—its main features,—powers of the central government. Bismarck made Chancellor,—his activity in the Prussian legislature,—in the customs parliament (re-establishment of the *Zollverein*),—his greater plan.

4. *Causes of the Franco-Prussian War [1867-70]* :—Effect of the victory over Austria upon French feeling toward Prussia,—disappointment of the Imperialists,—of the clerical party,—schemes of the latter,—the Encyclical and the Syllabus. Benedetti sent to Berlin,—French demand of German territory,—of Luxemburg,—defeat and chagrin. The conference at Salzburg,—its fruitlessness,—Bismarck's manifesto. The French war party,—the Jesuits,—the Empress Eugénie,—the Duke of Grammont. The Spanish revolution,—candidacy of Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern,—pretended displeasure of France,—insolent conduct of Benedetti,—the episode at Ems,—skillful use of this by the war party in France,—feeble reluctance of the Emperor,—futile opposition of Thiers,—declaration of war [19 July 1870]. Promptness and unanimity of Germany. The Vatican council,—declaration of papal infallibility [18 July 1870],—Italian occupation of Rome [20 Sept. 1870].

BISMARCK.

THIRD LECTURE.

1. *The Franco-Prussian War—The Opposing Armies:*—The French army,—substitutes,—illiteracy,—lax discipline,—demoralizing effect of wars with inferior powers,—efforts of Stoffel, Trochu, Niel, to improve it,—causes of their failure,—its actual condition in 1870. The German army,—its size,—spirit of the soldiers,—military arrangements. Grand fiasco of the French military system at the beginning of the war.

2. *The Franco-Prussian War—To Sedan [August 1870]:*—The French plan for the campaign. The German plan,—its successful initiation. The affair of Saarbrück [2 Aug. 1870] and its significance,—ludicrous condition of the French army as regards maps. Battles of Weissenburg, Wörth, Spicheren [4–6 Aug.],—retreat of MacMahon. The victories about Metz (Mars la Tour, Gravelotte) [16–18 Aug.],—siege of Metz. Embarrassing position of the French Emperor,—dictum of the Empress,—the march to relieve Metz,—battle of Sedan [1 Sept.],—surrender of Napoleon III and the French army [2 Sept.],—Wilhelmshöhe.

3. *The Franco-Prussian War—Siege of Paris [Sept. 1870–Jan. 1871]:*—The advance on Paris,—strength of its defenses,—overthrow of the Imperial régime, and creation of the “Government of the National Defense” [4 Sept.],—beginning of the siege [19 Sept.]. French efforts to enlist foreign sympathy,—Bismarck’s circular. Con-

OUTLINES OF LECTURES ON HISTORY.

ference of Bismarck and Jules Favre [19, 20 Dec.] Capitulation of Toul [23 Sept.], of Strasburg [28 Sept.], and of Metz [27 Oct.], and surrender of Bazaine's army,—fruitless French naval operations. Distress of Paris,—Gambetta at Tours,—efforts to break the siege,—futile attempts at intervention.

4. *The New German Empire—Its Proclamation*:—Popular enthusiasm in Germany,—pressure for unity,—demands of Bavaria,—Bismarck's patience,—increase of national feeling,—proclamation of the new German Empire in the Hall of Mirrors at Versailles [18 Jan. 1871].

5. *End of the War—The Treaty of Frankfort*:—Fall of Paris [28 Jan.],—the war in the provinces,—Bourbaki disarmed and Belfort taken. Magnitude of the German triumph,—frightful losses of the French. The Bordeaux assembly,—conference between Thiers, Jules Favre, and Bismarck,—firmness of the latter,—the preliminaries signed at Versailles [26 Feb. 1871],—conclusion of the treaty at Frankfort [10 May],—main points of the treaty. The German occupation of Paris [1–3 March].

THE NEW GERMAN EMPIRE.

FIRST LECTURE.

1. *Constitution of the New German Empire*:—The new confederation,—claims of the minor states,—measure of local self-government granted them,—veto privilege of Bavaria, Saxony, and Württemberg,—composition of the new Empire. The Imperial parliament.

2. *Results of the Franco-Prussian War*:—Prestige of Germany,—pilgrimages of statesmen and crowned heads to the new capital,—growth of national self-consciousness,—of business enterprise. The French indemnity,—its distribution,—rise of prices,—increase of importation,—speculation,—the crash.

3. *German Parties*:—Difficulties in their classification,—multitude of minor groups. *The Right*: Conservatives (Moltke and others). *The Centre*,—difference between this and what is generally known as the Centre in European parliamentary assemblages,—Windhorst. *The Left*: “National Liberals” (Bennigsen, Treitschke, Gneist, Lasker, Bamberger, Forckenbeck, v. Bunsen, Kapp, and others),—“Progressists” (Virchow, Richter, and others). *The Extreme Left*: “Social-Democrats.”

4. *Socialism*:—Ferdinand Lassalle,—his early career,—his popularity,—spread of his ideas,—his doctrines,—his tragic death. The International society,—Karl Marx. Union of these two socialistic currents. Rapid growth of the party,—effect of the financial crisis,—platform of the Social-Democrats,—the socialistic literature and its

OUTLINES OF LECTURES ON HISTORY.

circulation,—great increase in political strength. Radical fanaticism of the popular leaders,—attempts of Hödel and of Nobiling to assassinate the Emperor William,—severe measures of the government,—illustration of the effect of these. The *Katheder-Socialisten*.

5. *Bismarck and Socialism* :—Bismarck's socialistic tendencies,—Lothar Bucher,—Bismarck's policy as to telegraphs and railroads,—as to monopolies in manufactured articles. The German *vs.* the Anglo-American idea of government.

THE NEW GERMAN EMPIRE.

SECOND LECTURE.

1. *The Cultur-Kampf*.:—Protestant and Catholic Prussia,—the double Ministry of Public Worship. Papal hostility to Prussia,—the Vatican Council,—Prince Hohenlohe and his circular,—Bismarck's appreciation of the danger. Excommunication of professors for denying papal infallibility,—course of the government,—widening of the breach,—Döllinger, Friedrichs, Reinkens, and the "Old Catholics,"—bitterness of the bishops. The *Kanzel-paragraph* [Dec. 1871],—Catholic division of the double Ministry abolished,—v. Mühler superseded by Falk [Jan. 1872]. The "Falk" or "May" laws [May 1872, May 1873]. Cardinal Prince Hohenlohe appointed Prussian ambassador,—the Pope forbids him to act [June 1872],—severance of diplomatic relations between the Empire and the Vatican,—"*nach Canossa gehen wir nicht*." The Pope's speech to certain German pilgrims,—abolition of the Jesuits and kindred orders in Germany,—affair of Ledochowski,—suppression of all religious orders throughout Prussia,—attempt of Kullmann to assassinate Bismarck at Kissingen. Alliance of the clerical party with the Socialists,—patriotism of the more enlightened Catholics. The Pope's letter to the Emperor,—the Emperor's reply. Ecclesiastical condition of Germany,—efforts of the Central party,—Bismarck's tactics,—resignation of Falk. Existing state of the controversy,—renewal of diplomatic relations (mission of v. Schlözer).

OUTLINES OF LECTURES ON HISTORY.

2. *The "Old Catholics"* :—German dissatisfaction with the Vatican Council and opposition to the dogma of infallibility,—government encouragement of this disaffection in Bavaria and Prussia,—Bishop Reinkens,—foreign sympathy,—intellectual character of the movement,—its lack of popular strength and consequent decline.

3. *Dealings with the Protestant Church* :—Lutherans and Calvinists,—Schleiermacher,—creation of the "Evangelical" church,—the *Agenda*,—insignificance of the dissenting body. Three great divisions of the German church of to-day,—its orthodox and liberal wings,—the Gustavus Adolphus Union and the Inner Mission,—the *Rauhe-Haus* at Hamburg,—the Protestant Union,—the new criticism, its advocates and opponents,—Pastor Knak,—Biland's attempt to assassinate Pastor Heinrich. Modern tendencies,—startling decline of religious belief,—social ostracism of the clergy,—influence of the government,—moral condition of Prussia. Present attitude of the government toward the church.

THE NEW GERMAN EMPIRE.

THIRD LECTURE.

1. *Administrative Reform in Prussia*.:—Attempt at extension of local self-government,—opposition of the Junker party in the Upper House,—creation of new peers,—later measures.

2. *Financial Reforms*.:—Former diversity of coinages in Germany,—the new coinage. Adoption of the single monetary standard,—Bismarck's changed opinion regarding this.

3. *Domestic Policy*.:—Transition from free-trade to protection,—alienation of Delbrück, Camphausen, and the National Liberals. Government purchase of railways,—objects of this. Development of parliamentary government,—influence of Bismarck upon it,—character of the Crown Prince,—character of the legislative bodies.

4. *Judicial System*.:—Wretched system of the old Empire,—the new code and courts,—establishment of the High Court of the Empire at Leipsic.

5. *Foreign Policy*.:—Its success. Bismarck's firmness in dealing with France,—with the Carlists in Spain. The Arnim case: Count Harry von Arnim,—his plans for France,—Bismarck's theory,—Arnim's ambition,—energetic course of Bismarck,—trial and conviction of Arnim. The Congress of Berlin [1878] (Beaconsfield, Salisbury, Waddington, Gortchakof, Andrassy, Corti, and others),—

OUTLINES OF LECTURES ON HISTORY.

influence of Bismarck in bringing about a substantial peace,—in putting Turkish territory in the hands of Austria,—dissatisfaction of Russia and the Pan-Slavonic party,—affiliation of Russia with France,—close alliance of Prussia and Austria,—Bismarck's foresight regarding this. Dealings with the Vatican. Bismarck's crafty advice to France regarding Tunis,—its results. Dealings with the United States,—the Bancroft naturalization treaty,—the Chili-Peru intervention. Results to Germany of Bismarck's foreign policy. Commercial policy,—attempt at colonization and its defeat,—the universal expositions,—Reuleaux. General condition of German commerce.

THE NEW GERMAN EMPIRE.

FOURTH LECTURE.

1. *Dealings with the Annexed Provinces*:—Alsatian love of France and hatred of Germany,—religious influence intensifying this,—revival of the University of Strasbourg,—administration of General Manteuffel.

2. *The Juden-Hetze*:—Traditional hatred of the Jews,—feelings engendered in the swindling period,—Dr. Strousberg,—hostility aroused by irreligious utterances of sundry newspapers,—court preacher Stöcker and the “Christian Socialists,”—Treitschke’s pamphlet,—replies of Breslau and others,—doubt as to Bismarck’s position,—sensible conduct of the Crown Prince,—present aspect of the matter.

3. *Public Instruction*:—Brief retrospective view,—influence of Erasmus, Melanchthon, Comenius, v. Rochow, Pestalozzi, Basedow, Fröbel, W. v. Humboldt,—futile attempts at reaction,—striking reduction of illiteracy,—comparison of Catholic with Protestant and Jewish populations in this respect,—comparison of Germany with other countries. (a) *Primary Instruction*: German primary schools the best in the world,—reasons for this,—their organization and equipment,—honorableness of the teacher’s profession,—teaching made a life work. (b) *Intermediate Instruction*:—*Gymnasia* and *Realschulen*,—purposes of each of these,—ratio of these higher schools to population,—comparison of Germany with the State of New York in this regard. (c) *The Higher Education*:

OUTLINES OF LECTURES ON HISTORY.

Universities,—their number,—general characteristics. The great polytechnic schools,—their purpose and character. Schools of mining and agriculture. (d) *Special Schools*: Schools of industrial art,—the museums,—their costly equipment,—their effects on national prosperity. (e) *Newspapers*: Their number and character,—comparison with American newspapers.

4. *Courses of Reading on Germany*:—Great number and thoroughness of German historians,—Professor C. K. Adams's "Manual." Books for ordinary and general purposes: Bryce's "Holy Roman Empire,"—Häusser's "Period of the Reformation,"—Sime's, Lewis's and Bayard Taylor's Histories of Germany,—Baring-Gould's "Germany, Present and Past."

5. *Lines of German Travel*:—Guide-books of Bædeker and Murray,—use of Baring-Gould's book,—ordinary errors of German travel,—suggestions as to interesting historical routes.

6. *Future of the New Empire*:—Approaching close of the ten years asked by Bismarck for the consolidation of the Empire,—the outlook,—present and future advantage to Germany of her numerous capitals. Far-reaching importance of the unification of Germany.

148. Charles H.

I.

Cover

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ADDRESSED TO THE STUDENTS
OF
THE CORNELL UNIVERSITY

BY
ANDREW D. WHITE
PRESIDENT, AND PROFESSOR OF HISTORY

Part III
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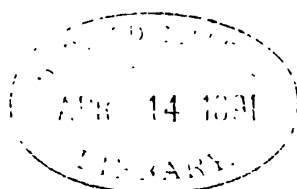
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PART III

FRANCE

CONTENTS.

I. FRANCE BEFORE THE REVOLUTION.

UNITY AND CENTRALIZATION.

THE REFORMATION AND WARS OF RELIGION.

HENRY IV.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF RICHELIEU.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF MAZARIN.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

LOUIS XIV.

BOSSUET AND FENELON.

THE REGENCY AND LOUIS XV.

FRENCH INSTITUTIONS BEFORE THE REVOLUTION.

THE FRENCH PHILOSOPHERS OF THE XVIIIth CENTURY.

THE SUPPRESSION OF THE JESUIT ORDER.

LOUIS XVI.

TURGOT.

*THE INFLUENCE OF AMERICAN IDEAS UPON THE
FRENCH REVOLUTION.*

II. THE FRENCH REVOLUTION.

TO THE FORMATION OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

TO THE STORMING OF THE BASTILLE.

CONTENTS.

TO THE ABOLITION OF FEUDAL PRIVILEGES.
TO THE REMOVAL OF THE KING TO PARIS.
TO THE FEDERATION FESTIVAL.
TO THE CLOSE OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.
TO THE OUTBREAK OF THE WAR WITH EUROPE.
TO THE INSURRECTION OF THE TENTH OF AUGUST.
TO THE BEGINNING OF THE NATIONAL CONVENTION.
TO THE EXECUTION OF THE GIRONDISTS.
TO THE DOWNFALL OF ROBESPIERRE.
TO THE DIRECTORY.

III. MODERN FRANCE.

THE DIRECTORY—TO THE TREATY OF CAMPO FORMIO.

— *—TO THE EIGHTEENTH BRUMAIRE.*

THE CONSULATE

THE FIRST EMPIRE—TO THE TREATY OF TILSIT.

— *—TO THE CONFERENCE AT ERFURT.*

— *—TO THE INVASION OF RUSSIA.*

— *—TO THE ABDICATION OF NAPO-
LEON.*

THE RESTORATION.

LOUIS PHILIPPE

THE REPUBLIC OF 1848 AND THE SECOND EMPIRE.

THIERS.

THE THIRD REPUBLIC.

UNITY AND CENTRALIZATION.

1. *Europe at the End of the Middle Ages* :—Similarity in internal condition and development of the great nations, —decline of feudalism and growth of centralization,—in England,—in Spain,—in Italy,—in Germany,—in France.

2. *Condition of France* :—The Hundred Years' War and its results. Insubordination of the nobles,—their leagues and lawlessness. The military system,—evils of the feudal method,—ravages of the soldiery. The common people,—sentiments of the nobility toward them,—their misery,—war, famine, and pestilence. The Church,—noble work of the spirit of Christianity,—baneful effects of ecclesiasticism,—light thrown by the history of that age upon certain ecclesiastical hopes and promises in this.

3. *Charles VII (1422-61)* :—Jeanne d'Arc and the expulsion of the English. Importance of the year 1453 to Europe and to France,—end of the Hundred Years' War. Formation of the first standing army,—its size,—importance of the step. Revenues of the crown,—the *taille*,—it is made perpetual,—significance of this. Creation of new provincial parliaments, or royal courts of appeal,—beginnings of a uniform code. Improvements in finance,—Jacques Cœur. Dealings with the Church,—the Pragmatic Sanction of 1438.

4. *Louis XI (1461-83)* :—Hopes of the nobility,—declaration of Dunois,—their disappointment,—power and pretensions of some of them,—the dukes of Burgundy and Brittany. Character of Louis. Authorities upon his reign,—Philippe de Comines,—Walter Scott. Louis's

OUTLINES OF LECTURES ON HISTORY.

policy,—the “League of the Public Good” and its defeat,—Louis’s methods illustrated by his dealings with Liége. Dealings with Burgundy,—character of Charles the Bold and of his court,—his destruction through Louis’s intrigues. Ability in administration shown in selection of state servants,—in creation of new parliaments,—in dealings with the Church and with ecclesiastics (Cardinal Balue and his cage),—contrast between Louis’s public and personal relations with the Church. His agency in general progress,—printing,—the post,—institutions of learning,—curious exception in his treatment of the Nominalists. Summary of his work.

5. *Charles VIII (1483–98)*:—Revolt of the nobles,—wretched condition of the people. The expedition into Italy (1494),—its real significance, according to Guizot,—its important results to Europe,—beginning of international relations. Results to France,—growth of a national consciousness,—effects of the expedition upon French character and French art.

6. *Louis XII (1498–1515)*:—External affairs,—continued interference in Italy,—rise of the idea of the “balance of power,”—the League of Cambray and the Holy League. Internal affairs,—growth of the parliaments and of procedure,—of postal communication,—of art, especially architecture. Good influence of Louis’s personal character upon the nation,—its uniqueness in this respect,—Francis I, Henry IV, and Louis XIV as examples of the contrary.

THE REFORMATION AND WARS OF RELIGION.

1. *The Reform Party in France*.:—Premature ideas of reform in Southern France in the 13th century,—establishment of the Inquisition, and utter extirpation of the Albigensian heresy. The Protestant Reformation,—beginnings at Meaux,—Brignonnet,—Lefèvre,—Farel,—Calvin and his work. Effect of popular discontent in inducing the rural population to accept the new doctrines,—similar effect of the supremacy of the Medici and the Guises at court upon certain high nobles. Reform sympathies of a large body of thoughtful men and women,—Marguerite of France. Selfish motives of sundry nobles.

2. *The Church Party*.:—The court,—peculiar union of churchmanship with immorality,—attitude of Francis I (1515–47).

3. *Beginnings of Government Dealings with Heterodoxy*.:—Arguments for intolerance. Persecution of the Vaudois,—terrible severity of Oppède. Remorse of the king,—struggle of his better instincts in the case of Berquin,—execution of Berquin. New persecutions,—torture of the heretics,—declaration of the king.

4. *Henry II (1547–59)*.:—His character,—execution of Anne Dubourg. Character of the queen, Catherine de Medici. Death of Henry.

5. *Catherine de Medici and Her Sons*.:—Francis II (1559–60). Continued persecutions,—growth of the reform party,—Protestant conspiracy of Amboise,—its failure and cruel retribution. Charles IX (1560–74). Attempts at agreement,—colloquy of Poissy,—Beza and Lainez,—manifest futility of this effort. Attempts at toleration,—the chancellor L'Hôpital,—Bodin and Castelnau,

OUTLINES OF LECTURES ON HISTORY.

—growing bitterness of party spirit. Outbreak of civil war,—the outrage at Vassy,—popularity of Francis of Guise,—his assassination,—the war begun.

6. *The Three Factions* :—1. The Catholic party,—the Guises,—their mixed motives,—popular element in the party. 2. The Huguenot party,—its strongholds,—Coligny and the Bourbons. 3. The moderate party,—L'Hôpital and Bodin,—its aims. Incapacity of the Valois kings to control the struggle,—their policy.

7. *The Massacre of St. Bartholomew (1572)* :—Attempt at reconciliation by marriage of Henry of Navarre with Marguerite of Valois,—invitation of all the great Protestants to the wedding,—the marriage festivities. The plot,—the king's reluctant consent,—St. Bartholomew's Day (24 Aug. 1572),—murder of Coligny,—the massacre,—frenzy of the king,—cunning purpose of Catherine de Medici. The flowering hawthorn,—renewal of the massacre,—its spread throughout France,—its extent,—immediate and remote results. Reception of the news throughout Europe,—in England,—at Rome. Responsibility of the Church.

8. *The Wars of the League* :—Escape and recantation of Henry of Navarre. Formation of the *Holy League*,—its leaders and abettors. Difficult position of Henry III (1574–89) and his court,—traditional Valois policy of trimming. Efforts to keep up fanaticism,—the “Sixteen,”—curious parallel between these methods and those of the English Puritans. Efforts to secure aid from abroad,—sympathies of the several powers. Increase of the popularity of the Guises,—Day of the Barricades (1588),—desperation of Henry III,—the Guises assassinated at Blois. Fury of the Catholic party,—assassination of Henry III by Jacques Clément (1589).

9. *Effects of the Reformation and Wars of Religion* :—On the physical condition of the French people,—on their intellectual development,—on their moral development,—on their political development. The great want of France.

HENRY IV.

1. *State of France after the Assassination of Henry III*:—Condition of Paris,—bitterness of preachers, monks, and people,—their insane hatred of Henry of Navarre. Condition of the provinces,—turbulence of the nobles,—efforts of the cities. Claimants to the crown,—Henry of Navarre and the Salic law,—Philip of Spain,—the Cardinal de Bourbon,—the young duke of Guise. Disadvantage to Henry of his Protestantism.

2. *Henry's Struggle against Force*:—Opposition of the Church,—of Spain,—of factions in France. Elements of strength in Henry,—his early life,—his home training,—his mother, Jeanne d'Albret,—his favorite reading in boyhood,—lesson of this as to the uses of biography,—influence of the Lives of the Saints and of Plutarch's Lives, as illustrations,—results in Henry's case,—Moncontour. His character,—curious mixture of qualities,—his religious spirit,—his frank, attractive manner,—his loose ideas as to morality,—his shrewdness. Points in his favor,—his legitimacy,—its recognition by his predecessor,—his military success,—his valor,—Arques and Ivry. Insane energy of the League in Paris,—fanaticism and atrocities of the mob,—result of all this.

3. *His Struggle against Opinion*:—Change in popular feeling toward him,—reaction in his favor at Paris,—his personal efforts to this end,—his sayings,—his kindly acts. The *Satire Ménippée*,—its authors,—its popularity,—plan

OUTLINES OF LECTURES ON HISTORY.

of the work (citations). Henry's conversion to Catholicism [1593],—his coronation,—his entrance into Paris [1594]. Union of the nation in the war against Spain,—Peace of Vervins [1598].

4. *His Religious Policy*.:—Religious condition of France,—political necessity of Henry's conversion,—arguments in its favor. Conditions of his absolution,—readmission of the Jesuits. Feeling of earnest Protestants, like Duplessis-Mornay and D'Aubigné. The *Edict of Nantes* [1598],—its nature,—guaranties for its execution,—political danger of this granting of strongholds. Comparison of the Edict of Nantes with the Religious Peace of Augsburg.

5. *His Foreign Policy*.:—His dealings with the House of Austria,—his plan for a great new European state-system, as laid down in Sully's memoirs,—doubtful authenticity of this.

6. *His Domestic Policy*.:—Mixture in his statesmanship of thoughtfulness and carelessness. His magnanimity. *Sully*,—his character,—his ideas and reforms,—his theory as to agriculture,—Olivier de Serres and his book. Henry's noble encouragement of manufactures,—his faith in free trade. His public works,—canals,—palaces,—the cathedral of Orleans. His dealings with the nobles,—his lenience,—their lawless independence,—dueling,—D'Épernon and Biron,—execution of the latter.

7. *His Colonial Policy*.:—The French in America,—De Monts and Champlain,—Quebec.

8. *The New Growth of Fanaticism*.:—Preparations for war with Spain,—assassination of Henry by the Jesuit Ravaillac [1610].

THE ADMINISTRATION OF RICHELIEU.

1. *Statesmanship*:—Three leading types of statesmanship. 1. That based on faith in some great militant principle,—Cavour, Cobden, Lincoln, Sumner. 2. That which reorganizes an old state to fit new times,—Cranmer, Turgot, Gladstone. 3. That which serves a state in times of chaos,—Richelieu.

2. *France in Distress*:—Death of Henry IV. [1610],—first phase of national feeling,—second phase. Clutch by the nobles at power,—D'Épernon and the Parliament of Paris. Regency of Marie de Medici,—the Concinis,—troubles from the great nobles,—their last threat. States-General finally called [1614],—complaints of the nobles,—of the clergy,—of the people,—France as pictured in Miron's speech,—the sessions stopped ridiculously. What had been given to France,—remembrances of young Richelieu's speech. Condé and the nobles defiant again,—Richelieu given control of the kingdom,—his dealings with the rebellion. Catastrophe which throws him out of power,—end of the Concinis,—De Luynes,—formidable organization of the Protestants,—civil war again,—Richelieu recalled. Picture of France at this period, from Richelieu's *Testament Politique*,—three great objects of Richelieu's policy of which he was conscious,—one great object of which he was unconscious.

3. *Richelieu and the Huguenots*:—Position of the Huguenots in La Rochelle,—skill of Richelieu's diplomacy,—

OUTLINES OF LECTURES ON HISTORY.

boldness of his attack. The check,—Buckingham and the English,—their failure. Heedlessness of the nobles,—Richelieu erects new siege-works,—builds his dyke,—forms a new navy,—reforms the army,—outwits traitors,—subdues the king and court. Desperate courage of the Huguenots. Richelieu's greatness after victory.

4. *Richelieu and the Great Nobles*:—His point of attack,—first lesson to the grandees,—second lesson,—was Richelieu cruel? Hatred,—new lessons to nobles,—lesson to the Parliament of Paris. Richelieu calls in the aid of the people,—the Assembly of Notables,—reforms.

5. *Richelieu and Austria*:—Striking peculiarity of Richelieu's European alliances. His relations with German Protestants,—Father Joseph's work. The master-stroke.

6. *Summary of Richelieu's Work*:—1. On the political progress of France. 2. On the general progress of Europe. 3. On the secularization of European politics. 4. On the internal prosperity of France. Light thrown on his life at his hour of death.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF MAZARIN.

1. *Kingship* :—The search for it,—nominal kings,—real kings. Death of Richelieu [1642],—his grasp on France not relaxed,—death of Louis XIII [1643],—*his* grasp on France relaxed at once. Will of the dead Louis broken by his friends,—wish of the dead Richelieu obeyed by his enemies,—reason of this.

2. *Mazarin* :—His training,—his character,—comparison of Mazarin with Richelieu. Glance at the military history of his administration,—the Thirty Years' War,—the Peace of Westphalia [1648].

3. *Ferment* :—Civil history, 1641–48,—Mazarin's preliminary smoothness,—he carries out Richelieu's policy,—ferment among the *nobles*. Great fault of statesmen in that age,—D'Émeri,—ferment among the *people*. The Parliament of Paris,—its character and career,—its resistance to Mazarin and D'Émeri,—influence of the English revolution,—Mazarin resolves to humble the Parliament,—the Paulette,—the Parliament humbles Mazarin,—the twenty-seven articles,—ferment in the *Parliament*. Cardinal de Retz,—his character and schemes. Summary of the situation.

4. *Explosion* :—The *Te Deum* for the victory of Lens,—seizure of Broussel,—hubbub,—Mazarin forced to yield,—the Treaty of St. Germain [1648].

5. *The Fronde* :—Mazarin's new move,—De Retz's new rebellion,—siege of Paris,—broad farce,—the new

OUTLINES OF LECTURES ON HISTORY.

nickname. De Retz and the nobles go too far,—the Parliament, frightened, treats with Mazarin (Peace of Rueil, 1649). The rebellion degenerates,—confusion of petty motives,—Beaufort's skill in teasing Mazarin. Complexity of the plot,—fickleness and treachery of the actors,—Mazarin alone persistent,—his exile. Mazarin returns from exile,—his triumph [1653].

6. *Absolutism built at last*.—Last struggle of the Parliament,—Mazarin teaches young Louis XIV to crush it. First need of France at that time,—fate of unearnest nations,—comparison of the Fronde with the English revolution. Mazarin's policy. Summary of the effects wrought out by Richelieu and Mazarin.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

1. *Sources*.—Four great historical currents which attract notice,—one current which escapes notice,—its origin and course,—growths which it has nourished,—the most beautiful of these. The soil,—vileness of French life at the beginning of the seventeenth century, as shown by the history of that period,—noble position of one man in that history and in all history,—real secret of the power of the Church of Rome.

2. *Vincent de Paul* [1576–1660].—His birth and early life,—his education,—his orthodoxy,—his dislike of theological disputes. Strange story of his captivity and escape,—his rise into prominence,—curious connection with Cardinal de Retz. He is found by his life-work.

3. *His Work*:

A.—*St. Vincent and the Clergy*.—Condition of the French clergy in his time. His efforts for their improvement,—his personal influence,—his seminaries,—his new religious order (the Priests of the Mission). Official recognition,—the Council on Religious Affairs,—reason of its dissolution.

B.—*St. Vincent and the Afflicted*.—1. His work with the peasantry,—wretched sanitary condition of Europe,—growth of the new charity,—efforts to relieve the misery brought by war. 2. The Sisters of Charity,—first suggestion of the order,—its growth from his heart,—its wonderful spread. 3. His work among criminals,—story regarding his devotion to the galley-slaves. 4. His work for the foundlings,—his asylums,—anecdotes of his love for these helpless waifs,—hold taken by this upon the

OUTLINES OF LECTURES ON HISTORY.

popular heart, as shown by representations of him in painting and sculpture.

4. *His Character*:—Its development,—his submission to Church authority,—his ascetic habits,—his rare combination of the deepest religious feeling with great administrative ability,—Vincent de Paul and John Wesley.

5. *His Relations to the Political History of his Time*:—1. His tutelage of De Retz. 2. His influence with the queen in favor of the retention of Mazarin. Great moral truth revealed by his relations with Richelieu and Mazarin.

6. *His Beatification and Canonization*:—His self-devotion and its natural result,—illustration of this result at the death of Louis XIII. Miracles ascribed to him,—inevitableness of this ascription. Beginning of proceedings for his beatification [1712],—preliminary testimony,—examination of his body,—formal investigation of the miracles,—defeat of the "Devil's Advocate",—papal decree of beatification [1729]. Popular rejoicings over this event,—multiplication of miracles,—taking of additional testimony,—the Pope's approval of the two required miracles,—the bill of canonization [1737]. Reality of Vincent's saintship.

LOUIS XIV.

FIRST LECTURE.

I. The Fronde and the Young King.

1. *Effect of the Fronde* on Louis's character,—lessons which it taught him,—conviction and theory which it gave him.

2. *Influence of Mazarin* on Louis's education,—Mazarin's prophecy regarding him,—first public revelation of his qualities. Death of Mazarin [1661],—his two legacies to Louis. Louis reigns alone,—character of his rule.

II. Fertility of the Time in Great Men.

1. *Colbert*.—His career,—vast scope of his activity.

A. *Colbert and Finance*: Chaos,—Fouquet,—Colbert's unpopularity and its causes,—his taxation of luxuries,—his hostility to loans,—improvement of the revenue during his administration. B. *Colbert and Agriculture*: His good work at the outset,—his great fault in policy,—protection. C. *Colbert and Manufactures*: Suppression of holidays,—other fostering measures,—protection again,—France and Holland. D. *Colbert and the Navy*. E. *Colbert and the Fine Arts*. Disgrace and death of Colbert [1683],—end of the peaceful period of Louis's reign.

2. *Louvois and War*:—His skill in directing armies,—his faculty for organization,—his faults.

3. *Vauban and Military Engineering*:—His improvements in the art of fortification,—in the art of besieging.

4. *Séguier and Legislation*:—The new codification,—the six codes.

OUTLINES OF LECTURES ON HISTORY.

5. *De Lionne, D'Avaux, and Bonrepaux in Diplomacy*:—Their wonderful skill,—Louis's stupid vanity.

6. *Other Great Men*:—Generals.—Poets.—Prose-writers.—Philosophers.—Pulpit-orators.—Historians.—Men of learning.—Painters.—Sculptors.—Architects.

7. *Cause of this Blaze of Genius and Talent*:—Whence came these great men?—"Which is the more favorable to the development of art, science, and literature—a republic or a monarchy?" The argument on each side,—the riddle read.

III. Military Affairs.

1. *War with Spain* [1667–68]:—Invasion of Flanders,—seizure of Franche Comté,—Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle.

2. *War with Holland* [1672–78]:—Its commercial cause,—its religious cause. The passage of the Rhine,—deification of humbug. Revolution in Holland,—William of Orange,—cutting of the dykes. Second seizure of Franche Comté,—Peace of Nymwegen.

LOUIS XIV.

SECOND LECTURE.

1. *Absolutism in its First Phase*.—The child's copy-book in St. Petersburg,—light streaming from it over French history. Things admirable in Louis's early character.

2. *Absolutism in its Second Phase*.—Destruction of all local powers. Quotations from Louis's memoirs to show his theory,—historical sketch to show his practice. (Citations from St. Simon and Dangeau.)

3. "*Grandeur*" in France. —New worship,—palace-building,—flunkeyism,—high heels and periwigs. Death of Colbert,—Madame de Maintenon and the Jesuits (La Chaise and Le Tellier). Proselytism,—by discrimination,—by bribes,—by penalties,—the dragonnades. Revocation of the Edict of Nantes [1685],—its results.

4. "*Glory*" in Europe. —Louis's attempt to browbeat Europe,—return of English captives to the Algerines,—bombardment of Genoa,—insult to the Pope,—the Chambers of Reunion. Louis's attempt to bribe Europe. William of Orange and the League of Augsburg [1686]. The Revolution in England [1688], War of the League of Augsburg [1688–97],—burning of the Palatinate,—Peace of Ryswick [1697].

5. "*Grandeur*" and "*Glory*" to be Paid for. —Vauban's picture of French wretchedness. Progress of tyranny,—disgrace of Vauban,—of Racine,—of Fénelon,—the secret police,—*lettres de cachet*. "Glory" gives a last bright flicker. War of the Spanish Succession [1701–1714],—weakness of despotism,—Marlborough,—Peace of Utrecht [1714]. Last days of Louis,—his death [1715],—his burial. The secret of his failure.

BOSSUET AND FÉNELON.

FIRST LECTURE.

I. Bossuet.

1. *Early Years* :—His birth [1627],—his family. His precocity,—his early veneration for the Sacred Books,—he receives the tonsure at eight, and is made a canon at thirteen.

2. *His Education* :—At Dijon under the Jesuits,—at Paris under Nicolas Cornet. Influence of Cornet,—of the political life of the time,—of St. Vincent de Paul. Bossuet's early eloquence,—incident of the Hôtel de Rambouillet,—his firmness of character. He takes his doctor's degree [1652].

3. *Bossuet at Metz* :—He enters the priesthood, and is made Archdeacon of Metz. His work at Metz,—efforts against Protestantism,—difference between his personal and his official attitude. Unsuccessful attempts to induce him to return to Paris,—his sermon before the queen regent and Mazarin [1657],—its twofold result.

4. *Bossuet at Paris* :—His eloquence,—his devotion to study,—his erudition. He is made Bishop of Condom,—is admitted to the Academy. Character of his oratory,—his deference to royalty,—his funeral orations (over Queen Henrietta of England,—over the duchess of Orleans,—over the prince of Condé),—their largeness of view.

5. *Bossuet and Protestantism* :—The *Exposition de la Doctrine Catholique* [1661],—its power in statement,—its

OUTLINES OF LECTURES ON HISTORY.

concessions. The *Histoire des Variations des Églises Protestantes* [1688],—Bossuet and Chillingworth.

6. *Bossuet and Jansenism* :—The Port-Royalists,—contumacy of the nuns,—Bossuet's effort to convert them,—revolt of his better nature. His work on the Port-Royal translation of the Bible.

7. *Bossuet Preceptor to the Dauphin* [1670-79] :—Dignity of the office,—popularity of his appointment,—worthlessness of the royal pupil. Bossuet's devotion to his work,—his letter to the Pope,—his works for the use of the dauphin,—the *Traité de la Connaissance de Dieu et de Soi-même*,—the *Histoire Universelle*,—its importance in the history of historical writing,—Bossuet's philosophy of history,—distorting influence of his theology upon his selection and treatment of details,—real greatness of his plan,—the *Politique Sacrée*,—its absolutism,—Bossuet and Louis XIV. Incidental labors,—range of his studies with the dauphin,—reason of their uselessness, so far as the prince himself was concerned,—influence of his educational works upon the French people.

8. *Bossuet at Meaux* :—He is made Bishop of Meaux [1681],—reason why he received no higher appointment. The controversy between Louis XIV and Innocent XI,—the *Régale*,—the Assembly of 1682,—Bossuet becomes the champion of the "liberties of the Gallican church,"—the Four Articles. His work for the Church of Rome,—his conversions from Protestantism,—his prestige in Europe. Two illustrations of his method :—1. Bossuet and Richard Simon ; 2. Bossuet and Fénelon.

BOSSUET AND FÉNELON.

SECOND LECTURE.

II. Fénelon.

1. *Early Years* :—His birth [1651],—his family,—his attractiveness. Early theological studies at St. Sulpice.

2. *First Labors* :—He seeks to go as a missionary to Canada,—to Greece,—successful opposition of his family,—is selected to work upon converted Protestants,—incurs the hatred of Harlay, Archbishop of Paris. His mastery of the French language,—early writings,—the *Traité de l'Éducation des Filles*,—the Criticism of Malebranche,—the *Traité du Ministère des Pasteurs*,—qualities common to these works. His mission to Poitou,—his noble stipulation,—his method and its success,—attacks of Harlay,—Fénelon accused of heresy,—of indifferentism.

3. *Fénelon Preceptor to the Younger Dauphin* [1689–97] :—Reasons of his appointment,—importance of the position,—character of the young Duke of Burgundy. Fénelon's wonderful success,—comparison of his method with that of Bossuet, in intellectual training,—in moral training. Fénelon's writings during this period,—the Fables,—their purpose,—the *Dialogues des Morts*,—their character and value,—arguments against despotism,—against anarchy,—the *Directions pour la Conscience d'un Roi*,—its plain words on the duties of kings to their subjects and to other nations,—the *Télémaque*,—ideas inculcated in it,—its anticipation of the *laissez-faire* theory of government,—its unconscious reproduction of living characters. His anonymous letter to the king,—its justification,—its contents,—its startling directness.

OUTLINES OF LECTURES ON HISTORY.

4. *Fénelon Archbishop of Cambrai* :—He is made Archbishop-Duke of Cambrai [1695],—reason why he was not made Archbishop of Paris,—resignation of his other preferments,—his influence upon his new province.

5. *Fénelon and Quietism* :—Rise of the Quietists,—Molinos,—main points of his doctrine,—its condemnation by the Pope,—its danger to the Church and to morality. Introduction of Quietism into France by Madame Guyon,—her character,—hostility of Harlay,—his persecution of her. Reasons why Fénelon defended Madame Guyon,—intervention of the “Eagle of Meaux,”—his attack upon Quietism,—Fénelon’s refusal to sanction it,—publication of his own book, the *Maximes des Saints sur la Vie Intérieure* [1697]. Previous friendship of Bossuet and Fénelon,—beginning of the breach,—its results to Fénelon. Character of the *Maximes des Saints*,—general approval at first,—Bossuet’s assault upon it,—success of his theologic intrigues,—attitude of the king,—condemnation of the book by the Sorbonne,—Fénelon’s tutorship taken from him,—his banishment to his diocese,—further ill-treatment. The appeal to Rome,—sympathy of the Pope,—Bossuet’s emissaries,—the Pope’s fear of Louis,—threats of the latter,—Fénelon’s book at last condemned by the Church [1699].

6. *Fénelon in Disgrace* :—His humble submission,—fraudulent publication of the *Télémaque*,—its misinterpretation,—culmination of the royal displeasure. Fénelon at Cambrai,—his treatment of Protestants,—his care of the sick and wounded,—his quiet patience.

7. *Last Years* :—Death of Bossuet [1705],—unworthy close of his life. Last years of Fénelon,—his unfaltering devotion to his work,—his manly death [1715],—undying enmity of Louis.

8. *Bossuet and Fénelon* :—Transitoriness of the work of Bossuet,—endurance of the work of Fénelon.

THE REGENCY AND LOUIS XV.

I. The Regency [1715-23].

1. *The Regent*.—His character,—Louis XIV's will broken,—condition of France.

2. *Foreign Difficulties*.—Alberoni and his plots,—Dubois and his counterplots.

3. *Domestic Difficulties*.—The debt,—expedients,—John Law and his scheme,—its wonderful success—and failure,—effect upon the national character. The plague at Marseilles,—Belzunce. The orgies at Paris,—the *roués*. Belzunce and Dubois rivals,—the cardinal's hat,—the statue.

II. Louis XV [1723-74].

1. *The Duke of Bourbon's Ministry* [1723-26].—His character,—the king's marriage,—of "smart" policy in general and Bourbon's policy in particular.

2. *Cardinal Fleury's Ministry* [1726-43].—His peace policy,—Fleury and Walpole. Jansenists and Jesuits,—the bull *Unigenitus*,—Christophe de Beaumont and the *billets de confession*,—intervention of the Parliament of Paris,—the miracles at Paris and St.-Médard. Death of Fleury.

3. *Cotillon Numéro Un* [1743-45].—Madame de Châteauroux,—playing at soldiers,—a fright.

4. *Cotillon Numéro Deux* [1745-64].—Madame de Pompadour,—her character,—her system,—Machault,—the *Parc aux Cerfs*. "Petticoat No. 2" Maria Theresa's "cousin,"—the Seven Years' War.

OUTLINES OF LECTURES ON HISTORY.

5. *Cotillon Numéro Trois* [1764-74]:—Madame du Barri,—her advent,—Du Barri and the Jesuits,—France shameless and hopeless. (Citations.)

III. Philosophy and Jesuitism.

Choiseul and the Philosophers *versus* Du Barri and the Jesuits,—Choiseul triumphant. Piety of Louis XV,—tricks,—Du Barri triumphant. Louis drawing near the end,—his indifference to consequences,—his loathsome death,—jubilation,—the mourners. Condition of the French nation,—whose was the blame?

FRENCH INSTITUTIONS BEFORE THE REVOLUTION.

I. The Old Triple Body of Wrong.

1. Old selfish *Laws*—fostering Inequality.
2. Old selfish *Habits*—fostering Confusion.
3. Old selfish *Men*—fostering Oppression.

II. The Church.

1. *Its Inequalities* :—Inequality in dioceses,—in revenues.
2. *Its Oppression* :—Its hatred of new thought,—its persecutions of Protestants,—the Calas and Sirven affairs,—attempts at repression of thought,—insincerity of all this.
3. *Its Corruption* :—Dubois,—Tencin and Lafitau,—spread of this internal corruption,—anecdotes.

III. The State.

1. *Royalty* :—Villeroi's speech,—“despotism tempered by epigrams,”—royal ordinances,—*lits de justice*,—royal taxation,—*lettres de cachet*,—“Madame de Pompadour's little whims, you know.” Absolutism defiant to the last,—Louis's dying confession.
2. *Nobility* :—Noblesse and Roturiers,—the gulf,—discriminations,—caste,—exemptions,—privileges. Spirit of the nobles. Their number.
3. *The Parliament of Paris* :—Its composition,—pur-

OUTLINES OF LECTURES ON HISTORY.

chase of judgeships,—the legal caste. Its functions,—registry,—the “bed of justice,”—harsher treatment,—weakness of the Parliament.

4. *The Assembly of Notables* :—its composition —its defects.

5. *The States-General* :—Its composition,—its uncertain character,—its long disuse.

6. *Administration* :—A. *General Administration*. The Ministers,—mixture of functions,—sale of offices,—sinecures. B. *Military Affairs*. C. *Justice*. Confusion of provincial courts and customs,—bad principles in procedure,—preliminary torture,—denial of counsel,—concealment of charges,—presumption of guilt,—barbarous modes of punishment,—case of Damiens,—of De la Barre,—the wheel. D. *Finance*. Carelessness of the state credit,—inequality in taxation,—the Farmers-General,—ignorance of political economy,—protection.

IV. The People.

Hatred created in the richer class by inequality. Misery created in the poorer class by oppression,—false ideas of labor,—feudal exactions. The French peasantry as caricatured by Gillray,—as described by Arthur Young,—Robert Miron’s figure,—statistics,—a personal reminiscence. Secret of this oppression.

THE FRENCH PHILOSOPHERS OF THE XVIIIth CENTURY.

I. Their Rise.

1. *Transition* from the Classic literature of Louis XIV's time to the Philosophic literature of Louis XV's time,—Mignet's remark.

2. *First Suggestions* of reform,—alliance of the Church with despotism (Guizot's statement),—results of this alliance,—a new influence (Buckle's researches).

II. Montesquieu [1689-1755].

1. *First Period* :—His origin,—his official position. The *Lettres Persanes* [1721].

2. *Second Period* :—His travels,—visit to England. The *Causes de la Grandeur et de la Décadence des Romains* [1734],—its value,—Napoleon's opinion of it,—Buckle's opinion. The *Esprit des Lois* [1748].

III. Voltaire [1694-1778].

1. *His Early Years* :—His birth,—his name. His waywardness,—his genius,—his education by the Jesuits.

2. *His Writings* :—First writings,—tragedies,—the *Henriade*,—the *Lettres philosophiques*,—the *Essai sur les Mœurs*,—*La Pucelle*.

3. *His Life* :—His attitude toward monarchy,—his personal morality,—lack of calmness and dignity in his life. His life at Cirey,—at the court of Frederick the Great,—at Ferney. Nobler phase of his life near its close,—the

OUTLINES OF LECTURES ON HISTORY.

Calas affair,—its results,—Beccaria and the abolition of torture. His life as a whole,—contradictions in his character. His death,—his burial.

4. *His Influence* :—Voltaire's real conservatism,—as to politics,—as to society,—as to religion,—“tearing down.”

IV. Rousseau [1712–1778].

His early life and pursuits. The two prize essays,—the *Contrat social*,—the *Profession de Foi du Vicaire savoyard*.

V. The Encyclopedists and Materialists.

1. The *Encyclopédie*,—Diderot,—D'Alembert,—Condorcet.

2. Raynal,—Helvétius,—Holbach.

VI. The Philosophic Queens and Courts.

Transfer of influence from the Court at Versailles to certain courts in Paris parlors,—Mesdames de Tencin, Geoffrin, Du Deffand, L'Espinasse, and others,—consequences.

VII. The Attack on Institutions.

1. *On the Church* [up to 1750.—*Buckle*].

2. *On the State* [after 1750.—*Buckle*].

3. *The Effect*.

THE SUPPRESSION OF THE JESUIT ORDER.

I. The Preparation.

1. Significance of this history.
2. Recapitulation of the history of the order: (*a*) In France, (*b*) in Germany, (*c*) in Spain, (*d*) in Portugal.
3. Difficulties of the Papacy with the Order.
4. Forces opposed to the Jesuits in the eighteenth century. (*a*) Strict moralists in the Church (Pascal,—Möhler's apology and statement regarding Protestantism). (*b*) Opposition of the old orders. (*c*) Opposition of sundry mercantile interests. (*d*) Opposition of the philosophers of the eighteenth century. (*e*) Feeling of certain vigorous statesmen. (*f*) Personal alarms of sundry monarchs at Jesuit casuistry.

II. The Suppression by Civil Governments.

1. Pombal's struggle in Portugal,—mixture of motives,—punishment of the Tavora family, the Jesuit Malagrida, and others,—suppression of the Order in Portugal [1759].
2. Choiseul's struggle in France,—mixture of motives,—Madame de Pompadour's grievance,—the Lavalette case,—answer to the plea of Louis XV for the Order,—its suppression in France [1764].
3. Charles III, D'Aranda, Campomanes, and the struggle in Spain,—insurrection in Madrid,—part taken by the Jesuits in calming the people,—results on the King's mind,—consequent careful preparations,—the suppression in Spain [1767],—its severity.

OUTLINES OF LECTURES ON HISTORY.

4. Tanucci and the suppression in Naples.
5. Similar measures in Austria under Joseph II,—also under minor princes, especially those of the House of Bourbon.

III. The Suppression by the Pope.

1. Attempts to induce the Pope to suppress the Order,—refusals of Clement XIII,—efforts after his death to elect a Pope pledged to suppression.
2. Election of Ganganelli, as Clement XIV,—his efforts to avoid the suppression,—stubbornness of Ricci (*"Sint ut sunt, aut non sint"*),—accumulated pressure, especially from Spain,—Florida Blanca and his mission.
3. Papal suppression by the brief *Dominus ac Redemptor* [1773],—imprisonment and death of Ricci,—legends as to the misery and insanity of Clement XIV and his assassination by the Jesuits,—calumnies heaped upon his memory,—Theiner's opinion.

IV. Resurrection of the Order.

1. Protection afforded to the Jesuits by Frederick the Great,—his reasons. Protection afforded by Catharine II,—her reasons. Preservation of the Order mainly in Russia.
2. Restoration of the Order by Pius VII in 1814 by the bull *Sollicitudo Omnium*,—expulsions and recalls of the Jesuits by various nations since,—their eclipse in Germany and Switzerland,—their triumph in Rome and in Belgium.
3. Their relations to modern Science (Boscowitch and Secci),—to History (Loriquet and Fredet),—to Missions (De Smet and others),—to Education. Virtues and vices of the Order,—similarity of certain developments in Protestantism,—the true solvent for "Jesuitic" efforts of every sort.

LOUIS XVI.

I. The New King and Queen.

1. *The King* :—His character as variously sketched and as it was,—his portraits,—his childhood,—his Christian spirit,—his writings,—his studies and occupations,—his bravery.

2. *The Queen* :—Her character as variously sketched and as it was,—her impulsiveness and its results,—her education,—her courage and energy.

3. *First Acts* :—The *joyeux avènement*,—recall of the Parliament,—choice of a prime minister.

4. *Maurepas* :—His character,—his policy.

II. Turgot [1774–76].

His birth and education,—early writings,—his breadth of mind,—his position as philosopher and statesman. His work at Limoges. Turgot Controller-General of Finances,—his ministry. Malesherbes. Reaction.

III. Necker [1776–81].

Action again. Character of Necker,—attempts at financial reform,—the *Compte rendu*,—failure,—dismissal.

IV. Calonne [1783–87].

His gorgeous new system of finance,—brilliancy of his financial pyrotechny,—pyrotechnics burnt out,—the Assembly of Notables.

V. Lomenie de Brienne [1787–88].

His character,—his dealings with the Notables,—his dealings with the Parliament,—his dismissal (with full pockets).

OUTLINES OF LECTURES ON HISTORY.

VI. "Encore du Neckerisme tout pur."

Necker recalled,—he determines to summon the States-General.

VII. The Stream of New Thought through this Age.

1. *The Main Stream.*

2. *Tributaries* :—Three tributaries from the American Republic,—tributaries from Voltaire at Paris and from Rousseau's grave,—from Necker's *Compte rendu*,—from the Clubs,—from *Figaro*,—from the Necklace affair,—from Jansenism and Calvinism,—from Science,—from Quackery.

VIII. The States-General [1789].

1. *Preliminaries* :—The two questions,—the Notables again,—the struggle,—the decision,—Siéyès's *Qu'est-ce que le Tiers État?*—the elections.

2. *The Meeting* [5 May 1789] :—1614 and 1789.

TURGOT.

1. *His Birth and Education* [1727-1750].—Position of Turgot in the history of France,—his greatness, even in failure. His ancestry,—his birth [1727],—ancestral and personal characteristics. His destination for the Church,—his career at Saint Sulpice,—his essay on paper money, in answer to Terrasson [1749]. His career at the Sorbonne,—his election as Prior,—his two discourses. His decision to change his career,—attempts of Brienne, Boisgelin, and other friends to dissuade him,—his answer.

2. *His Early Manhood* [1751-1761].—His legal career,—his contributions to the *Encyclopédie*,—his *Lettres sur la Tolérance* [1753]. Financial administration in France since Colbert,—results of carelessness regarding the national credit. Beginnings of modern political economy,—the Economists, or Physiocrats,—Quesnay and Gournay,—their influence on Turgot, theoretically and practically.

3. *Turgot Intendant at Limoges* [1761-1774].—Abolition of the *corvée* for public works and military transportation,—breaking down of barriers to internal commerce,—mitigation of suffering,—other improvements,—his success. His refusal of promotion,—his dispatches to the ministry regarding national reforms. Writings of this period,—his treatise *Sur la Formation et la Distribution des Richesses*,—its relation to Adam Smith's "Wealth of Nations",—his treatise *Sur les Prêts d'Argent*,—his letters *Sur la Liberté du Commerce des Grains*.

4. *Turgot Controller-General of the Finances* [1774-

OUTLINES OF LECTURES ON HISTORY.

1776]:—Accession of Louis XVI,—Turgot made Minister of Naval Affairs,—his promotion to the Ministry of Finance,—his proposals to the King regarding financial policy,—their accomplishment,—his advice to the King in the matter of the coronation oath. His *memorandum on the organization of municipalities*,—twofold method of education proposed. The *edict for free trade in grain*,—opposition,—insurrection,—weakness of the King,—firmness of Turgot. The *edict for the suppression of the corvée*,—bitter opposition of the Parliament of Paris,—forced registry. The *edict for the suppression of the maîtrises and jurandes*,—old system of arts and trades in France,—tyrannies, jealousies, and abuses,—legal difficulties arising out of these,—renewed opposition of the Parliament,—forced registry again. Turgot's measures regarding the *taille*,—abolition of the *contrainte solidaire*,—prevention of evasions of nobles and clergy,—his conduct towards the farmers-general,—public works.

5. *Turgot's Fall*:—Hostility of the Court and nobility, of the leaders of the Third Estate, and of the clergy,—causes of this,—secret hostility of Maurepas,—court intrigues and forged letters,—Turgot's dismissal [1776],—his retirement and death [1781].

6. *Reflections*:—Of Turgot's administration as a turning-point in French history,—importance of study upon this, and upon similar crises in the history of Great Britain and of the United States.

THE INFLUENCE OF AMERICAN IDEAS UPON THE FRENCH REVOLUTION.

FIRST LECTURE.

Purpose of this lecture,—review of the period preceding the French Revolution,—want of practical direction to French ideas of liberty and reform,—general influence of America in giving this practical direction,—special influences.

I. The Influence of Franklin.

1. On the nation directly. 2. Through Turgot. 3. Through Condorcet. 4. Through Champfort. 5. Through Morellet. 6. Through others, of whom Mirabeau and Chénier are representatives.

II. The Influence of Jefferson.

1. Reciprocal influence between Jefferson and the leaders of French thought.
2. Jefferson's influence through Lafayette, — through Rabaut St.-Étienne, — through the Girondists, — federal ideas of the Girondists.
3. Relations with Robespierre falsely imputed to Jefferson,—the dividing line between American influence and want of influence in the French Revolution.

III. The Influence of French Officers returned from the American Revolution.

1. *Lafayette*:—His influence in bringing on the French Revolution,—in shaping it,—his draft of the Declaration of Rights.
2. *Rochambeau*:—His character,—peculiarities of his growth in Americanism.
3. *Ségur*:—Light thrown on French feeling regarding America by his memoirs,—his own impressions.
4. The French soldiery,—effect of familiarizing them with ideas of liberty and equality,—detection by Arthur Young of American ideas in the early Revolutionary ferment.

THE INFLUENCE OF AMERICAN IDEAS UPON THE FRENCH REVOLUTION.

SECOND LECTURE.

IV. The Influence of Frenchmen returned from American Travel.

1. *Chastellux* :—Difference in spirit between that and the recent race of travelers in America,—causes of Chastellux's great influence.
2. *Brissot* "de Warville" :—Clavière's letter of suggestions,—Brissot's book,—Brissot the first open Republican in France.
3. *Mazzei*, *Crèveœur*, and others.

V. Summary of the American Influences.

1. *Familiarity with the idea of Revolution.*
2. *Strength given to French ideas of Liberty* :—New meanings of the word Liberty,—Chénier's ode,—Fauchet's sermon,—Anacharsis Clootz's tribute.
3. *Practical shape given to ideas of Equality* :—Vagueness of these ideas previously,—remarks of Sir Henry Maine on this,—proofs from the constitutions of 1791, '93, and '95.
4. *Practical combination of Liberty and Equality into institutions*, republican and democratic. Brissot's writings,—Camille Desmoulins' *La France libre*,—indirect testimony of Portiez.
5. *An ideal of republican manhood* :—Chénier's apostrophe to Washington and Franklin. Sauvigny's tragedy of "*Vashington, ou la Liberté du Nouveau Monde*,"—ex-

OUTLINES OF LECTURES ON HISTORY.

tracts, to show its absurdities,—summary, to show its real significance.

6. American influence on the French Revolution a source of just pride,—that influence coördinate with the *greatness* of that Revolution,—it ceases when the Revolution degenerates.

VI. Lesson of this History for the America of To-day.

1. How this American influence on Europe was lost.
2. How alone it may be regained.

THE FRENCH REVOLUTION.

I. TO THE FORMATION OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

1 JANUARY-17 JUNE 1789.

I. The First Step out of National Insignificance.

The Edict of the 1st of January, 1789:—Number of deputies in each of the three orders,—effect of the edict on France,—its significance.

II. The Elections.

1. *The Election Machinery*:—Its complexity,—its leading features.
2. *The Cahiers de Doléances*.
3. *Farring in the Machinery*:—In Brittany,—through-out France.

III. The Deputies in General.

1. *The Clergy*:—The hierarchy,—the working clergy.
2. *The Nobles*.
3. *The Third Estate*:—Burke's ravings,—Alison's twaddle,—*preponderance of lawyers*,—advantages and disadvantages of this,—distinction to be made,—De Tocqueville's remark. Burke's second objection—*want of sufficient admixture of a prosperous middle-class*,—cause of this want. Burke's third objection—*want of practical men*,—cause of this want. Taine's objections, founded and unfounded.

IV. The Leaders.

1. *Among the Clergy*:—Maury,—Talleyrand.
2. *Among the Nobility*:—The Duke of La Rochefoucauld,—Cazalès,—the Duke of Orleans,—Lafayette.

OUTLINES OF LECTURES ON HISTORY.

3. *Among the Third Estate* :—Mirabeau,—Sieyès,—Robespierre.

V. The Cahiers de Doléances.

1. Demands of the Clergy. 2. Demands of the Nobility. 3. Demands of the Third Estate.

VI. Opening of the States-General.

1. *Religious Ceremonies* [4 May 1789] :—The procession,—sermon of the Bishop of Nancy.

2. *The First Session* [5 May] :—The *Salle des Menus*,—de Brézé and etiquette,—speech of the King,—of Barentin,—of Necker.

3. *The Second Session* [6 May] :—The Third Estate meets alone, but in the great hall,—importance of the latter fact.

4. *The Unsettled Question* :—Shall the States-General be a consolidated assembly or an assembly of three distinct orders?—greatness of the question,—calmness and statesmanship of the Third Estate,—their courage and determination,—conferences,—the appeal to the Clergy [27 May],—Sieyès's great motion,—the deputies of the Third Estate become the NATIONAL ASSEMBLY [17 June 1789].

THE FRENCH REVOLUTION.

II. FROM THE FORMATION OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY TO THE STORMING OF THE BASTILLE.

17 JUNE—14 JULY 1789.

I. Attempts of the Court to Outwit the Assembly.

1. *Anger of the Court Party* at the declaration of the 17th of June,—the Clergy vote to unite with the Commons,—obstinacy of the Noblesse,—Necker's attempt at compromise,—project of a Royal Sitting.

2. *Exclusion of the Assembly* from their hall,—oath of the *Feu de Paume*, or *Tennis-court Oath* [20 June 1789].

3. *New Annoyances*,—the session in the Church of St. Louis,—the majority of the Clergy join the National Assembly.

II. Attempts to Overawe the Assembly.

1. *The Royal Sitting* [23 June]:—Etiquette and indignities,—the King's speech,—annulment of the Assembly's decrees,—the Assembly commanded to disperse,—departure of the King, with the Clergy and Nobles.

2. *Who is Supreme?*—Mirabeau and Brézé,—the Assembly openly disobeys the King,—the declaration of inviolability,—the Assembly goes on with its work.

3. *Victory of the Third Estate*:—Return of the Clergy,—secession of a part of the Nobility,—final fusion of the three orders [27 June].

III. Attempts to Coerce the Assembly.

1. *Concentration of troops*,—ominous bearing of the Nobles,—feeling of the French people,—petition of the Assembly.

OUTLINES OF LECTURES ON HISTORY.

2. *Dismissal of Necker* [11 July],—the new ministry, —Breteuil and Broglie,—the plot develops,—preparations for action.

IV. Beginning of Open Revolution at Paris.

1. The *Palais Royal*,—why it became a centre of insurrection.

2. Camille Desmoulins and the uprising of Paris [12 July],—the committee of electors,—organization of the National Guard.

THE FRENCH REVOLUTION.

III. FROM THE STORMING OF THE BASTILLE TO THE ABOLITION OF FEUDAL PRIVILEGE.

14 JULY-4 AUGUST 1789.

I. The Bastille Conquest.

1. *The Bastille* :—Its history,—its construction,—its government,—its relations to French society.

2. *The Fourteenth of July* :—Arming of the people,—resolution of all popular cries into the cry against the Bastille.

3. *Cause of this popular hatred against a prison for nobles*,—Louis Blanc's explanation,—the true explanation,—the Bastille an outward and visible sign of inward political evil.

4. *The Attack* :—The Faubourg Saint-Antoine,—parleying and fighting,—the weapons, and the spirit in which the people used them.

5. *The Surrender*,—the "Bastille unveiled,"—release of the prisoners.

II. The First Ferocities.

1. Violation of the capitulation,—murder of Delaunay and a part of the garrison.

2. Murder of Flesselles.

III. Philosophy of French Revolutionary Ferocity.

1. Possibility of a national training to cruelty or humanity,—examples.

2. *First Agency in the Education of the French Nation to Cruelty* :—Certain ideas fostered in the Church.

OUTLINES OF LECTURES ON HISTORY.

3. *Second Agency* :—Certain institutions cherished in the State.
4. *Third Agency* :—Long-continued oppression and ignorance.
5. How this ferocity might have been checked,—lesson for our own country.

IV. Effects of the Bastille Conquest.

1. *On the Assembly and the King* :—Concessions of the latter,—Bailly, Lafayette, and the new municipality,—the King's visit to Paris.
2. *On the People* :—In the provinces,—destruction of castles and title-deeds. At Paris,—murder of Foulon and Berthier.
3. *On the Nobles* :—The "Emigration",—the sacrifices of the night of the Fourth of August.

THE FRENCH REVOLUTION.

IV. FROM THE ABOLITION OF FEUDAL PRIVILEGE TO THE REMOVAL OF THE KING TO PARIS.

4 AUGUST—6 OCTOBER 1789.

I. Real Nature of the Concessions of the Fourth of August.

1. As shown by the general history of privileged classes.
2. As shown by sundry special histories.
3. As shown by Louis XVI's letter to the Archbishop of Arles.
4. As shown by the debates on making these concessions laws.

II. The Declaration of Rights.

1. Main things said for and against such declarations.
2. How the French Declaration differed from the English Bill of Rights.
3. Variety and ability of the projects presented to the Assembly.
4. Vicious methods of debating.
5. The Declaration of Rights as adopted.

III. First Work on the Constitution.

1. The two great parties,—sources of their ideas.
2. The question of the *duration of the national legislature*.
3. The question of a *single or double assembly*.
4. The question of the *royal sanction*—the *veto*.

IV. Four New Portents.

1. *Anarchy* :—Exhibitions of this in the capital and in the provinces.

OUTLINES OF LECTURES ON HISTORY.

2. *Famine* :—Suffering, — selfishness, — mob superstitions,—ferocity.

3. *Threatened Bankruptcy* :—Failure of government resources and credit,—stolidity of the Assembly,—Mirabeau rescues Necker.

4. *Wild Journalism* :—Camille Desmoulins and the *Révolutions de France et de Brabant*,—Peltier and the *Actes des Apôtres*,—Loustalot and the *Révolutions de Paris*,—Marat and the *Ami du Peuple*,—Hébert and the *Père Duchêne*.

V. A New Plot and its Results.

1. Court life in this emergency,—new plot by Court and Nobles,—attitude of the King,—more troops.

2. Banquet of the body guard at Versailles [2 Oct.],—the orgies.

3. *Insurrection of the Fifth and Sixth of October* :—The “Insurrection of Women”,—march of the mob on Versailles,—the King brought to Paris.

4. The plot foiled,—secret of it,—its moral.

THE FRENCH REVOLUTION.

V. FROM THE REMOVAL OF THE KING TO PARIS TO THE FEDERATION FESTIVAL.

6 OCTOBER 1789—14 JULY 1790.

I. Background of the Assembly Picture.

The popular ferment,—Marat,—the *Ça Ira*,—Camille Desmoulins as "*Procureur-Général de la Lanterne*." Sufferings of the people,—tendencies shown in the François murder. The Assembly's provision for martial law,—the Municipality's "search committee,"—importance of this.

II. The New Monarchy.

1. *Change in the monarchical theory*,—the King a Chief Magistrate.
2. *Consequences* flowing from this as to legislation,—as to taxation,—as to decision regarding war and peace.

III. The New Administrative System.

1. The old Provinces,—evils inseparable from their origin.
2. The new Departments,—Districts,—Communes.
3. Abolition of interior frontiers,—avoidance of a federative system.

IV. The New Electoral System.

1. Electoral divisions,—the Canton.
2. Attempt to co-ordinate right and security,—active and passive citizens.
3. Final abolition of voting by orders.

OUTLINES OF LECTURES ON HISTORY.

4. Abolition of religious disabilities, Protestant and Jewish.

5. Compromise theory of representation adopted.

V. The New System of Criminal Procedure.

1. Abolition of *lettres de cachet*,—of secrecy,—of torture,—of attainder and confiscation,—of privileged classes of criminals,—of carelessness in capital cases.

2. Robespierre attempts to abolish capital punishment,—Guillotin and the guillotine.

3. Establishment of approved safeguards in criminal cases,—the jury.

VI. The New Organization of the Judiciary.

1. Abolition of the old Parliaments and of the "venal system,"—indemnities to former judges.

2. Establishment of an elective judiciary,—its advantages,—its one vast disadvantage.

VII. The State Church System.

1. Appropriation of the property of the Church.

2. Suppression of monastic orders,—Garat's argument,—indemnities to monks and others,—lesson from this.

3. Civil constitution of the clergy.

VIII. The New Financial System.

The *Assignats*,—their use, in theory and in practice. The report of Camus, and publication of the *Livre rouge*.

IX. The Federation Festival.

First anniversary of the fall of the Bastille,—preparation of the *Champ de Mars*,—Paris at work,—the federation ceremonies [14 July 1790],—their significance.

THE FRENCH REVOLUTION.

VI. FROM THE FEDERATION FESTIVAL TO THE CLOSE OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

14 JULY 1790—30 SEPTEMBER 1791.

I. The Clubs.

1. *The Jacobins*.:—Origin of the club,—its name,—its membership,—its organization,—its growth,—its objects.
2. *The Cordeliers*.:—Reason of their secession from the Jacobins.
3. *The Feuillants*.:—Lafayette,—why the club failed.

II. The Main Series of Internal Difficulties and Dangers.

1. *Clash between liberty and discipline* in the army,—Bouillé at Nancy [Aug. 1790].
2. *The new financial difficulties*,—flight of Necker [Sept. 1790].
3. *The Clergy refractory*.
4. *The Nobility refractory*.
5. *Death of Mirabeau* [2 April 1791].
6. *Flight of the King* [20 June 1791],—his arrest at Varennes,—consequences.
7. *Affray of the Field of Mars*.

III. The Main Series of External Difficulties and Dangers.

1. *The Emigration*,—character and plots of the *emigres*.
2. *Coalition of foreign powers*,—the Conference of Mantua,—the Declaration of Pilnitz [27 Aug. 1791].

OUTLINES OF LECTURES ON HISTORY.

3. *Conduct of England*,—light thrown upon this by her more recent conduct towards our own country.

IV. Summary of the Work done by the National Assembly.

1. *In Asserting and Daring.*
2. *In Destroying.*
3. *In Building*,—constitutions which have grown and constitutions which have been built.
4. The self-denying ordinance.
5. Close of the National Constituent Assembly [30 Sept. 1791].

THE FRENCH REVOLUTION.

VII. FROM THE OPENING OF THE NATIONAL LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO THE BREAKING OUT OF THE WAR WITH EUROPE.

1 OCTOBER 1791—20 APRIL 1792.

I. The Legislative Assembly.

1. Its relation to other assemblies during the Revolution.

2. Its general character,—results of Robespierre's self-denying ordinance,—lassitude of the people,—unwieldiness of the Assembly.

II. Parties in the Assembly.

1. The Right, or Conservative party (Feuillants),—Ramon, Vaublanc, Dumas.

2. The Centre, or Moderate party.

3. The Left, or Radical party,—the Girondist,—Brissot, Vergniaud, Condorcet.

4. The germ of an Ultra Revolutionary party ("the Mountain"),—Chabot, Bazire, Meriin, Carnot.

III. The Opening Sessions.

1. Ceremonies,—the oaths,—the "theatrical" element in the French Revolution.

2. The new court masterpiece,—reprisals.

3. Reconciliation between King and Assembly,—impossibility of its permanence.

IV. Further Development of Opposition to Liberty.

1. The King's brother and the other Emigrants.

2. The refractory priests.

OUTLINES OF LECTURES ON HISTORY.

V. Efforts against this Opposition Foiled by King and Court.

1. Law against the King's brother,—his defiant parody.
2. Law against the Emigrants,—the King vetoes it.
3. Law against the refractory priests,—the King vetoes it.
4. The King's prejudice against the constitutional clergy.
5. Court manœuvres,—the cage caricature,—Lafayette and Pétion in the mayoralty contest,—defeat of the former by the Court.

VI. Confusion.

1. The massacres of Avignon.
2. The massacres of St. Domingo.

THE FRENCH REVOLUTION.

VIII. FROM THE BREAKING OUT OF THE WAR WITH EUROPE TO THE INSURRECTION OF THE TENTH OF AUGUST.

20 APRIL—10 AUGUST 1792.

I. War with Europe Drawing On.

1. Warlike attitude of the Continent.
2. The Gironde forces the King into an attitude of war,—the Girondists taken into the ministry,—Roland and Dumouriez.
3. Opposition of Robespierre to the war,—motives assigned him by Quinet, Von Sybel, and others,—the probable truth.
4. Ultimatum of France to Austria,—ultimatum of Austria to France,—comparative responsibility of France and Austria for the great war now begun.

II. War Declared.

1. The declaration of war [20 April 1792],—disposition of the French forces.
2. Disaster of the French in Belgium,—naturalness of panics at such times.
3. Firmness of the Assembly,—decree for permanent session,—against the refractory priests,—for a camp of twenty thousand men near Paris.

III. The King still Opposes the Nation.

1. Bertrand de Moleville's *Claque* scheme,—Chambonne's corruption scheme,—Mallet du Pan's secret mission.

OUTLINES OF LECTURES ON HISTORY.

2. Roland's letter,—dismissal of the Girondist ministers.
3. Veto of the decree for the camp,—indignation of Paris.

4. *Insurrection of the Faubourgs* [20 June 1792],—invasion of the Tuileries,—courage and firmness of the King,—violation of the legislative body,—importance of this.

5. Temporary and ineffectual reaction.

6. Bourrienne's reminiscence of this Twentieth of June,—significance of Napoleon's remark, in view of later French history.

IV. The First European Coalition against the Revolution.

1. Attitude of England,—Priestley and Price.
2. Manifesto of the King of Prussia,—what it revealed.
3. Popular excitement in France,—Lafayette's attempt to restrain it.
4. The declaration *La patrie est en danger*,—volunteers.
5. Effect of the coalition in undermining French royalty.

V. War of the Coalition.

1. The Duke of Brunswick,—his plan,—his manifesto [25 July 1792].
2. Effect of the manifesto,—attacks upon royalty,—Brissot and Pétion,—feeling in the provinces.
3. More assignats,—the insurrectionary committee,—assassination.
4. Results of the old Court hatred for Lafayette.

THE FRENCH REVOLUTION.

IX. FROM THE INSURRECTION OF THE TENTH OF AUGUST TO THE CLOSE OF THE NATIONAL LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

10 AUGUST—21 SEPTEMBER 1792.

I. Insurrection of the Tenth of August.

1. Its beginnings,—preparations for the defense of the Tuileries,—assault of the mob,—the King takes refuge in the Assembly,—massacre of the Swiss guards.

2. Incidents,—mingled drollery, ferocity, and magnanimity.

3. Invasion of the Assembly by the mob,—deposition and confinement of the King,—abolition of the constitution of 1791,—formation of an executive council,—calling of a National Convention.

4. Santerre appointed Lafayette's successor in the command of the National Guard,—the King insulted and imprisoned in the Temple.

II. Results of the Tenth of August.

1. Increased power of the Commune and Sections of Paris.

2. Wild legislation,—regarding marriage,—regarding the unpatriotic press,—regarding property and personal liberty.

3. Anarchy,—lenity toward crime,—dealings with the murderers of Avignon and Étampes, with the shop plunderers, and with the revolted soldiers of Nancy,—Pétion's reply to the Feuillants.

OUTLINES OF LECTURES ON HISTORY.

4. Sales of the property of emigrants,—beginning of the great class of small proprietors.

5. Creation of a special criminal tribunal,—its lessons.

6. Differing opinions of historians as to the causes of this degeneration of the Revolution,—the main cause.

III. New Difficulties and Dangers.

1. Lafayette's despair,—his flight from France.

2. Insurrection in La Vendée.

3. Longwy taken by the Austrians,—Verdun by the Prussians,—the advance toward Paris,—condition of the French army.

IV. Desperate Measures.

1. Executions,—the decree against Longwy.

2. Danton,—domiciliary visits,—filling of the exterporized prisons. Trepidation,—the two questions,—Danton's doctrine of terrorism.

3. The September massacres [2-6 Sept. 1792]. Question as to their real authors,—the proof. Provincial imitation of these atrocities.

4. Social life of the Terrorists and of Paris at this period.

V. Victory.

1. The battle of Valmy [20 Sept. 1792],—retreat of the invaders.

2. Dissolution of the Legislative Assembly [21 Sept.],—its work. Opening of the National Convention.

THE FRENCH REVOLUTION.

X. FROM THE BEGINNING OF THE NATIONAL CONVENTION TO THE EXECUTION OF THE GIRONDISTS.

21 SEPTEMBER 1792-31 OCTOBER 1793.

FIRST LECTURE.

I. The Convention.

1. *The elections*,—influence upon them of terrorism in the cities.

2. *Character of the Convention*. Parties:—1. The Mountain,—Robespierre, Danton, Desmoulins, Marat; 2. The Gironde; 3. The Duke of Orleans and his clique; 4. The Plain, or *Marais*,—Sieyès, Cambacérès, Barère.

3. *Effect of the Argonne campaign* and the battle of Valmy,—retreat of the Prussians and Austrians,—French victories,—the Marseillaise,—Jemappes.

II. Its First Measures.

1. *Proclamation of the Republic*,—beginning of the new Republican Era [22 Sept. 1792].

2. *Beginning of the Struggle between the Mountain and the Gironde*. Rival bids for popularity,—three typical examples. Charges and counter-charges,—“*Septembriseurs*” and “*Fédéralistes*”,—Louvet and Robespierre,—failure of the Girondist attack on Marat,—Girondist decree against the “*Septembriseurs*”,—it is thwarted by the Mountain,—steady tendency of this wrangle.

3. *Trial and Execution of the King* [11 Dec. 1792-21 Jan. 1793]:—Jacobin pressure,—Girondist acquiescence,—noble resistance of Lanjuinais. Gamain, the iron chest, and Mirabeau. Demand of Robespierre and the

OUTLINES OF LECTURES ON HISTORY.

Jacobins. The King brought to trial [11 Dec.],—his counsel—(Malesherbes, Tronchet, Desèze),—charges against him,—his plan of defense,—“Louis Capet”,—the three questions. Louis condemned to death,—his execution [21 Jan.],—his testament.

III. The Crisis.

1. *Effects of the King's Execution on Europe and on France*.:—(a) Transfer of monarchical authority from the interior to the exterior of France. (b) Discouragement of moderate men. (c) The European coalition strengthened and stimulated to action. (d) Alarm and indifference of the people, as shown at the municipal elections. (e) Increase of crusading fanaticism in La Vendée.

2. Assassination of Lepelletier,—its results.

3. Treason of Dumouriez [April 1793], and its effect upon Girondist fortunes,—first appearance of Louis Philippe.

4. The Vendean insurrection,—revolt of Lyons,—of Corsica,—of St. Domingo,—seizure of these islands by the English.

5. Last struggle of the Girondists,—their own weapons used against them,—the Convention besieged by the mob,—proscription of the thirty-two [2 June 1793].

6. Attack, open and secret, by England,—forgery of assignats.

7. Assassination of Marat by Charlotte Corday [13 July 1793],—his deification.

8. Betrayal of Toulon to the English,—loss of fortresses and colonies,—scarcity and impending famine.

THE FRENCH REVOLUTION.

X. FROM THE BEGINNING OF THE NATIONAL CONVENTION TO THE EXECUTION OF THE GIRONDISTS.

21 SEPTEMBER 1792—31 OCTOBER 1793.

SECOND LECTURE.

IV. Jacobinism Supreme.

1. Its results abroad.
2. Its results at home.

V. Revolutionary Vigor.

1. Declaration of war against England and Holland,—new levy of troops.
2. Creation of the Revolutionary Tribunal,—its character and purpose.
3. Creation of the Committee of Public Salvation (*Salut Public*),—its powers,—Robespierre, Couthon, and St. Just,—Cambon,—Carnot,—the Committee of General Security (*Sûreté Générale*).
4. Harsh legislation,—against the Emigrants,—against monopolies,—against royalists. *Ex post facto* laws,—requisitions,—forced loans. The *maximum*.
5. The *levée en masse*,—summary treatment of unsuccessful generals,—results.
6. The ambulatory revolutionary army and the *loi des suspects*,—certificates of civism.
7. Punishment of Lyons,—the decree,—its execution by Collot d'Herbois and Fouché. Recent parallels.
8. The Constitution of 1793,—Condorcet and Héroult-Séchelles. Its main features,—the declaration of rights,

OUTLINES OF LECTURES ON HISTORY.

—the executive,—the legislative,—want of checks upon popular tyranny. Its immediate suspension.

9. Abolition of titles,—“Monsieur” becomes “Citizen.”

10. The new calendar,—months and *sans-culottides*,—the new names (*Vendémiaire, Brumaire, Frimaire, Nivôse, Pluviôse, Ventôse, Germinal, Floréal, Prairial, Messidor, Thermidor, Fructidor*) and Carlyle’s translation of them,—decimal division of month, day, and hour,—new names for holidays. Duration of the republican calendar.

11. Trial and execution of Marie Antoinette [16 Oct.],—indignities put upon her,—her noble bearing.

12. Trial and execution of the imprisoned Girondists [31 Oct.],—the main charge against them,—the gag law. Fate of the remaining Girondists,—of Roland,—of Guadet and Barbaroux,—of Pétion and Buzot,—of Condorcet. Escape of Lanjuinais and Louvet. Character of the Girondists,—causes of their downfall,—theory of Michelet,—of Louis Blanc,—of Thiers,—of Carlyle,—of Quinet,—of Lanfrey,—discussion of these.

THE FRENCH REVOLUTION.

XI. FROM THE EXECUTION OF THE GIRONDISTS TO THE DOWNFALL OF ROBESPIERRE.

31 OCTOBER 1793-27 JULY 1794.

FIRST LECTURE.

I. The Reign of Terror at Paris.

1. Exultation of the Mountain over its triumph,—medals and executions.
2. Death of Madame Roland,—of Lavoisier,—of Bailly,—of the Duke of Orleans,—of Malesherbes,—of André Chénier.
3. The Revolutionary Tribunal and its methods. Examples of denunciations, accusations, and justifications,—lists of the condemned,—devices of citizens for self-protection. Character of the public accuser (Fouquier-Tinville),—of the judges and jurors. Haste and utter recklessness of the procedure,—curious instances of this,—division of the tribunal,—steady increase in cruelty and carelessness,—case of Froidure.
4. Life in the prisons,—varying degrees of severity,—the Conciergerie.
5. Every-day life in Paris during the Reign of Terror,—recklessness and extravagance,—fashion,—gayety.

II. The Reign of Terror in the Country.

Barras at Toulon and Marseilles,—Lebon at Arras,—Maignet at Orange,—Collot d'Herbois at Lyons,—Carrier at Nantes. Fusillades and Noyades. Popular fury at St. Denis.

OUTLINES OF LECTURES ON HISTORY.

III. Military Energy.

1. Rising of the Republic against foreign and domestic foes.
2. Recapture of Toulon,—Bonaparte.
3. Victory at Savenay over the Vendéans.
4. Victories at Wattignies and elsewhere over the allies,—Pichegru, Hoche, Jourdan, Jourdan.

IV. Administrative Energy.

1. Need of extraordinary sources of revenue,—increased issue of paper-money,—history of this revolutionary inflation of the currency,—its results.
2. Measures to keep down prices,—the *maximum*,—its results.
3. Excellent basis of the paper currency of France,—its steady decline in spite of this,—measures to uphold it,—their futility.
4. Increasing scarcity,—tickets of subsistence,—the queues.

THE FRENCH REVOLUTION.

XI. FROM THE EXECUTION OF THE GIRONDISTS TO THE DOWNFALL OF ROBESPIERRE.

31 OCTOBER 1793-27 JULY 1794.

SECOND LECTURE.

V. Extreme Point Touched by the Revolution.

1. Evolution of new parties after the fall of the Girondists (*a.* The Robespierrists; *b.* The Dantonists, or Moderatists; *c.* The Hébertists, or Anarchists),—character of the leading men in each,—aims of each. Feeling of Robespierre toward the Dantonists and Hébertists,—the attack on religion by the Hébertists,—the renunciation of the Archbishop of Paris,—deification of Reason.

2. Feeling of the Dantonists and Hébertists toward each other,—attack of Camille Desmoulins in the *Vieux Cordelier*,—counter-attacks of Hébert. Robespierre's waiting policy,—the onslaught upon the Hébertists,—their destruction,—the onslaught upon the Dantonists,—their destruction.

VI. Beginning of Robespierre's Final Triumph.

1. The Convention decrees the existence of the Supreme Being and the immortality of the soul [7 May 1795],—continuation of judicial murders,—festival of the Supreme Being,—beginnings of an opposition party,—Jacobin dread of Robespierre as a possible tyrant,—significant concluding words of Robespierre's speech at the festival.

OUTLINES OF LECTURES ON HISTORY.

2. The law of the 22d Prairial (10 June),—sweeping away of all safeguards,—futile attempts against it,—its passage.

VII. Culmination of Robespierre's Final Triumph.

1. The numbers in the prisons,—size and success of the French armies,—the new Republican generals, Moreau, Pichegru, Jourdan, and others.

2. Mutual suspicion between Robespierre and many of his former adherents,—diminished number of the Convention,—precautions taken by many members against seizure,—mining and countermining,—efforts of Robespierre's enemies,—use against him of his part in the "Supreme Being" ceremonies,—Catherine Théro. Similar feelings and efforts by Robespierre,—his avoidance of the Convention,—his working upon the Jacobins.

3. Development of the party opposed to Robespierre,—main characteristics of the leaders, Billaud-Varennes, Tallien, Barère. Robespierre's efforts to undermine them,—quotations from reports of his personal spies in the *Papiers Inédits*.

4. Rapidity of the guillotine at this crisis,—reasons of each party for letting the Terror go on.

VIII. The Ninth Thermidor.

Beginning of the struggle on the 8th Thermidor,—Robespierre's speech,—debate as to whether it should be printed and circulated. The final struggle of the 9th Thermidor (27 July 1794),—stealthy efforts of Robespierre's enemies,—the battle in the Convention,—Robespierre's defeat. Desperate efforts of his friends outside the Convention to save him,—their temporary success,—their final failure,—last hours of Robespierre and his associates,—their execution.

THE FRENCH REVOLUTION.

XII. FROM THE DOWNFALL OF ROBESPIERRE TO THE DIRECTORY.

27 JULY 1794—27 OCTOBER 1795.

FIRST LECTURE.

Resumé of the direct causes of the fall of the triumvirate,—mixture of motives.

I. The Political Reaction.

The two new parties. 1. The Thermidorians,—their main supporters and strongholds. 2. The Mountain party,—their losses in position and men,—lament of Billaud-Varennés in exile,—gradual supplanting of Terrorist members of the Committees,—decay of their influence,—attacks upon them.

II. The Social Reaction.

1. Ideas of social regeneration in the early stages of the Revolution,—Spartan and Roman ideals.
2. Reaction against these, — luxury, — effeminacy, — stock-jobbing.
3. Embodiment of this reaction in the *Jeunesse dorée* and in the *Muscadins*,—part taken in politics by these.

III. The Political Reaction becomes a Torrent.

1. Weakening and final abrogation of the *Revolutionary Tribunal*,—of the *Committees*,—of the *Jacobin Club*,—of the *Commune*,—of the *Sections*.
2. Recall of the Girondists,—restoration of confiscated property.

OUTLINES OF LECTURES ON HISTORY.

3. Condemnation of Carrier,—transportation of Billaud-Varennés, Collot d'Herbois, and others,—execution of Fouquier-Tinville and his associates,—the "White Terror."

IV. Increasing Misery.

1. Scarcity and suffering,—the *maximum* and its abolition.
2. Depreciation of the paper money,—Puisaye's counterfeit assignats.

V. Revolt of the Extreme Republicans.

1. Bitterness of strong republicans at the reaction,—personal misgivings of republican leaders,—popular bitterness at the general misery.
2. Attempted insurrection of the 12th Germinal.
3. *The great Insurrection of the 1st Prairial* [20 May 1795]:—Storming of the Convention,—murder of Féraud,—firmness of Boissy d'Anglas,—crushing of this insurrection.
4. Disarming of the Faubourgs.
5. Sketch of the revolutionary suburbs, and account of recent dealings with them—especially by Napoleon III.

THE FRENCH REVOLUTION.

XII. FROM THE DOWNFALL OF ROBESPIERRE TO THE DIRECTORY.

27 JULY 1794-27 OCTOBER 1795.

SECOND LECTURE.

VI. The Constitution of 1795.

1. Separation of powers takes the place of concentration of powers,—general differences between the constitutions of 1795 and 1793.
2. Citizenship,—the legislative body,—the executive body,—the declaration of duties.
3. The “Law of the Two-Thirds.”

VII. Revolt of the Extreme Reactionists.

1. Vexation of the Reactionists at the Law of the Two-Thirds,—their conspiracy.
2. *Insurrection of the 13th Vendémiaire* [5 Oct. 1795],—Barras,—Bonaparte,—the Convention saved.

VIII. The Wars of the Convention.

1. New popular spirit in which these wars were carried on by France,—two causes of this. The new race of soldiers,—the new brood of generals,—the central administration,—Carnot.
2. The war against Europe,—statistics,—record of a few weeks from Montgaillard,—record of a few days from the *Moniteur*.
3. The war in the interior,—La Vendée and Brittany,—Hoche.

OUTLINES OF LECTURES ON HISTORY.

4. Treaties of peace,—with Tuscany and Spain,—with Prussia (Treaty of Basle, 5 April 1795).

IX. Creation of Great Institutions by the Convention.

1. The *École Normale*,—the *École Polytechnique*,—the *Lycées* and primary schools,—the *Conservatoire des Arts et Métiers*,—the national colleges of Agriculture, of Veterinary Surgery, of Oriental Languages, of Modern Languages,—the Conservatory of Music.

2. The decimal system of weights and measures.
3. The great French civil code.
4. The Institute.

X. Summary and Judgment.

1. Of various judgments on the Convention and its work.
2. Of certain plain lessons taught by its history.

THE DIRECTORY.

OCTOBER 1795–NOVEMBER 1799.

I. FROM ITS ESTABLISHMENT TO THE TREATY OF CAMPO FORMIO.

27 OCTOBER 1795–17 OCTOBER 1797.

I. The New Government.

1. Recapitulation of the constitution of 1795.
2. Character of the Directors,—Carnot and Barras,—La Reveillère-Lepaux,—Rewbell and Letourneur.

II. Difficulties of the New Government.

1. *Financial Distress*:—Assignats,—mandats,—the *tiers consolidé*,—results of all this.
2. *Popular Demoralization*:—Morality and religion,—the Theophilanthropists,—causes of their failure.
3. *Plots of the Ultra Republicans*:—Efforts of the remnant of the Jacobins,—“Communist” clubs and phrases,—Gracchus Babœuf and his armed insurrection.
4. *Plots of the Ultra Monarchists*:—Strength given them by reaction,—Augereau’s *coup d’état* of the 18th Fructidor [4 Sept. 1797].

III. Military Affairs.

1. *Internal Condition*:—La Vendée and Brittany,—Hoche’s “pacification.”
2. *External Condition*:—Stagnation in operations against Europe,—commands assigned to Moreau, Jourdan, and Bonaparte.

OUTLINES OF LECTURES ON HISTORY.

IV. Bonaparte.

Early life,—education,—ideas,—first *coup d'état*,—political affiliations,—military progress.

V. The War in Italy.

1. Bonaparte's proclamation [April 1796],—Lanfrey's judgment on it,—change in the whole spirit of the war of the French Republic against Europe.
2. His campaigns against Beaulieu,—against Wurmser,—against Alvinzi,—against the Archduke Charles. Leading peculiarities of his military method.
3. His diplomacy,—two examples of its worst phases,—his dealings with Italian republicanism.

VI. The Treaty of Campo Formio.

The treaty [17 Oct. 1797],—reasons for it,—its main provisions,—different judgments of it,—its results to each of the contending powers.

THE DIRECTORY.

OCTOBER 1795–NOVEMBER 1799.

II. FROM THE TREATY OF CAMPO FORMIO TO THE EIGHTEENTH BRUMAIRE.

17 OCTOBER 1797–9 NOVEMBER 1799.

I. The Egyptian Expedition.

1. Bonaparte at Paris after his Italian campaign,—motives of Bonaparte and the Directory for bringing on the war in Egypt,—breaking with the traditional policy of France.

2. The expedition,—the voyage [May 1798]. Military successes,—moral disasters,—English attacks,—intercepted letters,—(Gillray's caricatures).

3. The Syrian campaign,—revelations of Bonaparte's untruthfulness,—Emerson's remark.

II. The War in Europe.

1. Feeling of England.

2. French war with Switzerland.

3. Congress of Rastadt and the outrage on France that ended it,—English Tory view of that crime.

III. The Return of Bonaparte to France.

1. Increasing difficulties of France,—military reverses,—Masséna at Zurich,—quarrels among the Directors.—plots and counterplots.

2. Greatness and meanness of Bonaparte shown in his return from Egypt [August 1799],—his conduct,—his tone.

OUTLINES OF LECTURES ON HISTORY.

IV. The Coup d'État of the Eighteenth Brumaire.

1. Position of Bonaparte and the nation.
2. Sieyès and Bonaparte conspire, — recapitulation of Sieyès's history.

3. *The Eighteenth Brumaire* [9 November 1799] :—
The Directory extinguished,—the legislative bodies transferred to St. Cloud,—Bonaparte appeals to the soldiery,—final suppression of legislative authority by arms,—establishment of a provisional *Consulate*, with Bonaparte at its head.

THE CONSULATE.

NOVEMBER 1799-MAY 1804.

I. The New Constitution (Constitution of the Year VIII).

1. *Sieyès's Plan*.—Lists of notability,—the legislative body,—the Council of State,—the Tribunate,—the Senate,—the *Grand Électeur Proclamateur*,—the Consuls.
2. Debate on this in committee,—Sieyès's hope,—Bonaparte's course.
3. *The Constitution* as adopted,—its spirit and main features,—its immediate and remote results.

II. The New Government.

1. Bonaparte's relations to it.
2. Character of Cambacérès,—of Lebrun.

III. Conciliation.

General moderation in policy,—baits held out to Republicans and Royalists,—the coinage,—appointments of Talleyrand and Fouché,—treatment of the Church,—appointments to the public bodies.

IV. Reorganization.

1. Excellent choice of subordinates.
2. Finances,—public works,—the code, and Bonaparte's part in it.

V. General Progress towards Despotism.

1. Bonaparte's early declarations ("Three months of dictatorship to save the Republic"),—his immediate vio-

OUTLINES OF LECTURES ON HISTORY.

lation of the new constitution by "anticipating the popular will."

2. Centralization of power,—creation of special tribunals,—the police.

3. Caresses for the Church,—letter to the King of England,—the *Concordat*.

4. Residence at the Tuileries,—splendor,—changes in phraseology ("subject" for "citizen" in treaties). Suppression of the liberties of the press,—undermining and breaking down of the Tribunate. The Legion of Honor.

VI. Dealings with Europe.

General policy,—extortion practiced upon smaller powers,—Hamburg as a typical example,—use of peace to Bonaparte.

VII. Military Affairs.

1. Necessity of war to Bonaparte's policy.

2. Suppression of insurrections in La Vendée and in Brittany.

3. Italian campaign,—the "reserve camp",—passage of the Alps,—Marengo [14 June 1800]. Loss of Egypt. Moreau's victory at Hohenlinden.

4. Peace of Lunéville [February 1801]. Peace of Amiens [March 1802].

VIII. The Consulate for Ten Years and for Life.

1. Manner of the choice.

2. The expedition to Santo Domingo [March 1802],—major and minor motives for it,—the Army of the Rhine, treatment of Toussaint L'Ouverture as typical.

3. Revelations of Bonaparte's intentions,—rupture with England [May 1803].

IX. Opposition in France.

1. The two opposing parties,—explosion of the Rue St. Nicaise,—Bonaparte's incapacity for constitutional ideas exemplified in his treatment of guiltless Republicans.

OUTLINES OF LECTURES ON HISTORY.

2. Royalist plots,—Cadoudal,—Pichegru,—example made of the Duc d'Enghien.

X. The Close of the Consulate.

1. "Consular majesty",—preparations for an addition to Bonaparte's power,—effects of plots,—addresses of public bodies,—Carnot.

2. Proclamation of *the Empire* [May 1804].

THE FIRST EMPIRE.

I. FROM THE PROCLAMATION OF THE EMPIRE TO THE TREATY OF TILSIT.

MAY 1804—JULY 1807.

I. The First Development of Cæsarism.

1. The alliance with the Papacy,—recapitulation of Bonaparte's diplomacy with the Papal government.
2. The coronation [2 Dec. 1804],—revelations of character in it (citations from Bourrienne and Bausset). The coronation in Italy [26 May 1805],—the iron crown.

II. The War of the Third Coalition.

1. *Campaign of 1805*.—The flotilla in the English Channel,—sudden turning against Austria and Russia,—Ulm [17 Oct.],—peculiar exhibition of Napoleon's character at the Ulm capitulation,—Vienna,—Austerlitz [2 Dec.],—treaty of Presburg [26 Dec.],—end of the Holy Roman Empire.
2. Trafalgar [21 Oct. 1805]. Death of Pitt [23 Jan. 1806].

III. The War of the Fourth Coalition.

1. Growth of anti-French feeling in Prussia,—effect of Napoleon's diplomacy in aggravating this,—effect of the execution of Palm,—difficulties of Prussia as to territory and as to organization and command of armies.
2. The outbreak,—Jena [14 Oct. 1806],—condition of the Prussian monarchy after Jena.

OUTLINES OF LECTURES ON HISTORY.

3. The Berlin decrees [21 Nov. 1806],—their effect on international law. Treatment of Queen Louise,—revenge for this in 1871,—treatment of sundry officials,—Napoleon's trickery and deception.

4. Eylau [8 Feb. 1807] and Friedland [14 June],—significance of the battle of Eylau. Treaty of Tilsit [July 1807],—germs of political evil and international trouble in that treaty.

THE FIRST EMPIRE.

II. FROM THE TREATY OF TILSIT TO THE CONFERENCE AT ERFURT.

JULY 1807—SEPTEMBER 1808.

I. The New Growth of Imperial Institutions.

1. Organic law of the year XII,—the great officers of state,—the Marshals,—forms and ideas borrowed from olden empires.

2. The claim to the succession of Charlemagne,—curious statement of this by Napoleon, and striking developments of it.

3. New growth of the Legion of Honor,—new nobility,—the comical side of these new creations.

II. The Napoleonic European Feudal System.

The kingdom of Italy,—the Confederation of the Rhine, grand fiefs,—great vassals,—the remaining monuments of this in France.

III. The Napoleonic Internal Administration.

1. Public works,—Lanfrey's criticism.

2. The *Code Civil*.

3. Literature and science,—their decay,—historical parallels.

IV. Napoleonic Dealings with Liberties.

Chronic misapprehension of English liberty, and consequences of this. Suppression of the Tribunate. The

OUTLINES OF LECTURES ON HISTORY.

plébiscite. Dealings with journalism,—with courts of justice.

V. Napoleonic External Relations.

Peculiarities of Napoleon's diplomacy,—its shifting character,—cause of this in Napoleon's personal want of truth,—high-handed methods,—theatrical methods,—mingling in it of Italian and French characteristics,—Bourrienne's statement of Napoleon's formula,—warlike use of peaceful negotiations.

VI. Napoleonism approaching Culmination.

1. The break with the Papacy,—entrance into Portugal,—into the Ionian Islands,—into Naples.
2. Intrigues in Spain,—abdication of the Spanish King in favor of Napoleon,—accession of Joseph Bonaparte,—the effect on Europe. Specimens of the flatteries lavished on Napoleon.

VII. The First Great Check.

The Spanish uprising,—reception of Joseph in Spain,—the court,—the people,—the clergy,—French dealings with the Inquisition,—general summary. The siege of Saragossa,—Palafox,—capitulations of Baylen [July 1808] and Cintra [August 1808],—effect of these disasters upon European feeling.

THE FIRST EMPIRE.

III. FROM THE CONFERENCE AT ERFURT TO THE INVASION OF RUSSIA.

SEPTEMBER 1808—JUNE 1812.

I. The Conference at Erfurt.

1. Difficulties arising from the treaty of Tilsit,—their complication with the Spanish difficulty.

2. Sketch of the Erfurt conference,—apotheosis of Napoleon and humiliation of European royalty,—double purpose accomplished by Napoleon at this conference.

II. Napoleon's Personal Demonstration against Spain.

Intervention of England in the Peninsula,—England sees what Napoleon will not see,—one grand motive imbedded in Napoleon's meaner motives during the struggle in the Peninsula. Success of Napoleon,—failure of his generals,—his return to France.

III. The Fifth Coalition.

1. Austrian preparations for war,—causes of this,—wrangle over it,—insurrection of the Tyrol,—tardiness of Austria.

2. Vigor of Napoleon,—his genius in transmuting great faults of his generals into master-strokes,—Eckmühl [22 April 1809],—Aspern [21 May],—Wagram [6 July],—Lobau,—capitulation of Vienna,—treaty of Vienna [14 Oct. 1809].

OUTLINES OF LECTURES ON HISTORY.

IV. Attempted Consolidation of Cæsarism.

1. Napoleon's plans for a new marriage,—Maria Louisa.
2. Dealings with the finances,—new dealings with the press.
3. The continental blockade,—Napoleon's own infractions of it.

V. Ominous Change in the Spirit of France.

1. Change in the ideas of the people,—loss of convictions.
2. Change in the spirit of the army,—Erckmann-Chatrian's pictures. Sketch of Napoleon's minor methods with the people and the army,—bulletins,—speeches,—recognition of services.
3. Change in the spirit of the great military leaders,—beginning of estrangement between Napoleon and his older officers.
4. Change in the person of Napoleon.

THE FIRST EMPIRE.

IV. FROM THE INVASION OF RUSSIA TO THE ABDICATION OF NAPOLEON.

JUNE 1812-APRIL 1814.

I. The War with Russia.

1. Its causes,—Napoleon's combination of continental powers for the invasion,—the conscription in France and its effects.

2. Summary of events,—fancy and fact regarding the burning of Moscow,—significant relics of the French invaders now in the Kremlin.

3. The retreat,—its result upon European opinion,—the Malet conspiracy at Paris,—Napoleon at the Tuileries,—his requiem over his Russian army.

II. Sketch of French Domination in Germany.

Napoleon's maxim regarding the support of armies,—the practical application of this,—Davoust and Bourrienne as types,—the execution of Palm.

III. The Uprising in Germany.

1. Significant action of General Yorck on the retreat from Moscow,—course of the king of Prussia.

2. German feeling,—the *Tugendbund*,—Körner,—Arndt,—Staps,—Schill,—the work of Stein and Hardenberg.

IV. New Invasion of Germany.

The new conscription in France and its results,—the first battles,—effect of the changed spirit of the French

OUTLINES OF LECTURES ON HISTORY.

and German armies,—the interview between Napoleon and Metternich at Dresden,—Leipzig [18, 19 Oct. 1813].

V. The Invasion of France.

1. The conference of Châtillon [Feb. 1814],—determination of Napoleon.

2. Brilliancy of his efforts,—a great plan not carried out,—Paris taken [31 March 1814].

3. Action of the legislative bodies,—abdication of Napoleon [11 April 1814],—intrigues,—Napoleon at Elba.

THE RESTORATION.

APRIL 1814—JULY 1830.

I. First Restoration of the Bourbons.

1. The Treaty of Paris [May 1814],—losses of France in territory,—intrigues regarding a new government in France,—Talleyrand and Fouché,—feeling of the Emperor Alexander regarding a Bourbon restoration.

2. Accession of Louis XVIII,—his character,—the “Charter”,—royalist mistakes and absurdities,—Dupont Minister of War,—the Holy Alliance,—Congress of Vienna [1814–15],—state of society.

II. The Hundred Days.

1. Re-entrance of Napoleon into Europe,—his landing at Cannes [1 March 1815],—his progress,—Ney,—flight of Louis XVIII,—action of the Congress of Vienna.

2. The “Hundred Days” [March–June 1815],—the new conscription,—the war,—the battle of Waterloo [18 June 1815],—Napoleon’s second abdication [22 June],—his flight,—his surrender,—his life at St. Helena.

III. Second Restoration of the Bourbons.

1. Return of Louis XVIII,—France still further reduced in territory.

2. Reign of Louis XVIII,—general reactionary character of the time,—assassinations,—massacres in the south of France,—executions,—the *Concordat*,—arbitrary acts,—death of Louis XVIII [1825].

OUTLINES OF LECTURES ON HISTORY.

IV. Charles X.

Character of Charles X,—his inferiority to Louis,—some features of his early history,—his coronation,—his reign [1825–1830],—state of society.

V. The Reaction in Full Bloom.

Growth of the reaction in literature under the Restoration,—Chateaubriand,—Lamennais,—De Maistre,—the Congregation,—societies affiliated with the Jesuits,—government action in politics and religion.

VI. Revival of the Spirit of the Revolution.

1. This revival in literature,—Béranger,—Paul-Louis Courier,—Victor Hugo,—Thiers's History of the Revolution,—lectures of Guizot, Villemain, and Cousin.

2. *The July Revolution* :—Action regarding the legislative body and the liberty of the press,—the outbreak [27 July 1830],—the three days,—Charles X driven from the throne,—the provisional government,—the Duke of Orleans comes to the throne as Louis Philippe, King of the French.

LOUIS PHILIPPE.

AUGUST 1830—FEBRUARY 1848.

I. Louis Philippe.

His early history,—some leading traits of his character,—deterioration of some of these, especially kingcraft and thrift.

II. General Difficulties in Administration at this Period.

Conflicting theories, expectations, sects, parties, and factions,—mania for position,—popular ignorance.

III. Special Difficulties of Louis Philippe's Administration.

1. The charter restriction of the suffrage,—characters of Guizot, Thiers, and other leaders,—death of the Duke of Bourbon,—the cholera,—insurrections of Paris and Lyons.

2. Republican attempts,—socialist attempts,—legitimist attempts,—Bonapartist attempts,—Louis Napoleon at Strasbourg and Boulogne,—Polish attempts,—attempts at assassination.

3. Unreason on both sides,—professional revolutionists,—Blanqui and Barbès as types,—the Archbishop of Paris on the cholera, and the Archbishop of Besançon on railways.

4. *Current of Literature Undermining the Throne*:—Michelet's "History of France"—Lamartine's "History

OUTLINES OF LECTURES ON HISTORY.

of the Girondists",—Thiers's "Consulate and Empire",—Louis Blanc's writings,—journalism.

5. Difficulties of Anglican constitutional government on the continent of Europe, and especially in France.

6. Death of the Duke of Orleans,—difficulties abroad,—recognition by European powers,—Poland, Holland, and Belgium.

IV. Character of his Reign.

1. *Its Better Side*:—Efforts at constitutional rule,—choice of ministers,—moderation,—common sense (citation from Guizot's "Mémoires"),—character of the court,—public works,—social amelioration,—English alliance,—the war in Algiers, (*a*) as a training school for soldiers, (*b*), as the forerunner of colonization,—common sense methods,—the Robert-Houdin example.

2. *Its More Doubtful Side*:—The Paris fortifications,—their double purpose,—expected and real results,—dealings with the Duchess of Berri,—influencing of legislation,—accumulation of wealth by the King,—contemporary opinion of him.

V. The Guizot Administration.

"Smart" policy,—attempts to pet the English monarch and cheat English statesmen,—loss of the English alliance,—peaceful policy,—use made of this by Thiers and others,—the basis of suffrage,—use made of this.

VI. The Revolution of 1848.

The cry made for reform,—the banquets,—stubbornness of Guizot,—suddenness of the Revolution of 1848,—Lagrange,—abdication of the King [Feb. 1848],—character of this revolution,—of sterile revolutions in general.

THE REPUBLIC OF 1848 AND THE SECOND EMPIRE.

I. The Provisional Government and Second Republic.

Difficulties in the capital and in the country,—Lamar-tine's efforts,—Louis Blanc's efforts,—organization of labor,—the national workshops,—struggles with destructives,—Proudhon's phrase,—the Brea murder as typical,—Cavaignac.

II. Transition to the Empire.

Louis Napoleon's "profession of faith" on entering France (citations from "Les Murailles Révolutionnaires"),—phrases skillfully made and spread,—examples of the effect of phrase-mongering in France. Election of Louis Napoleon to the presidency,—the conspiracy,—the *coup d'état*,—statements of Kinglake and of Bishop Coxe,—treatment of Thiers and others,—harshness to republicans and socialists,—the "Deportations." Inevitable approach of "the man on horseback."

III. The Second Empire.

1. *Diplomatic and Military Successes* :—Title taken,—tone towards foreign powers,—Eastern question,—the Holy Places,—English alliance and Crimean war,—mutual endearments of French and English sovereigns.

2. *Administrative Successes* :—Splendor given to great cities,—strategic objects,—Haussmann,—the finances,—Fould,—the national loan,—material progress of France.

OUTLINES OF LECTURES ON HISTORY.

3. Lines of policy relied upon to win the middle classes,—the proletariat,—the liberals,—the reactionists,—the people in general,—significance of the Italian war and the treaty of Villafranca,—attempts to ally Cæsarism with liberalism,—“Life of Cæsar,”—Duruy,—decentralization,—losing of shackles upon the press.

IV. Weakening of the Imperial Power.

1. The invasion of Mexico and its results,—war between Austria and Prussia and its results,—supposed culmination of the imperial power in the events which led to its downfall.

2. Results of the increased freedom of the press,—Bohemianism,—Rochefort and *La Lanterne*,—Pierre Bonaparte and Victor Noir.

3. Results of increased freedom of speech,—the Thiers speeches,—the Ollivier government.

V. Decline and Collapse of the Second Empire.

1. French awakening after the battle of Sadowa,—progress of evil relations with Prussia,—war and anti-war parties,—the Empress Eugénie,—Thiers.

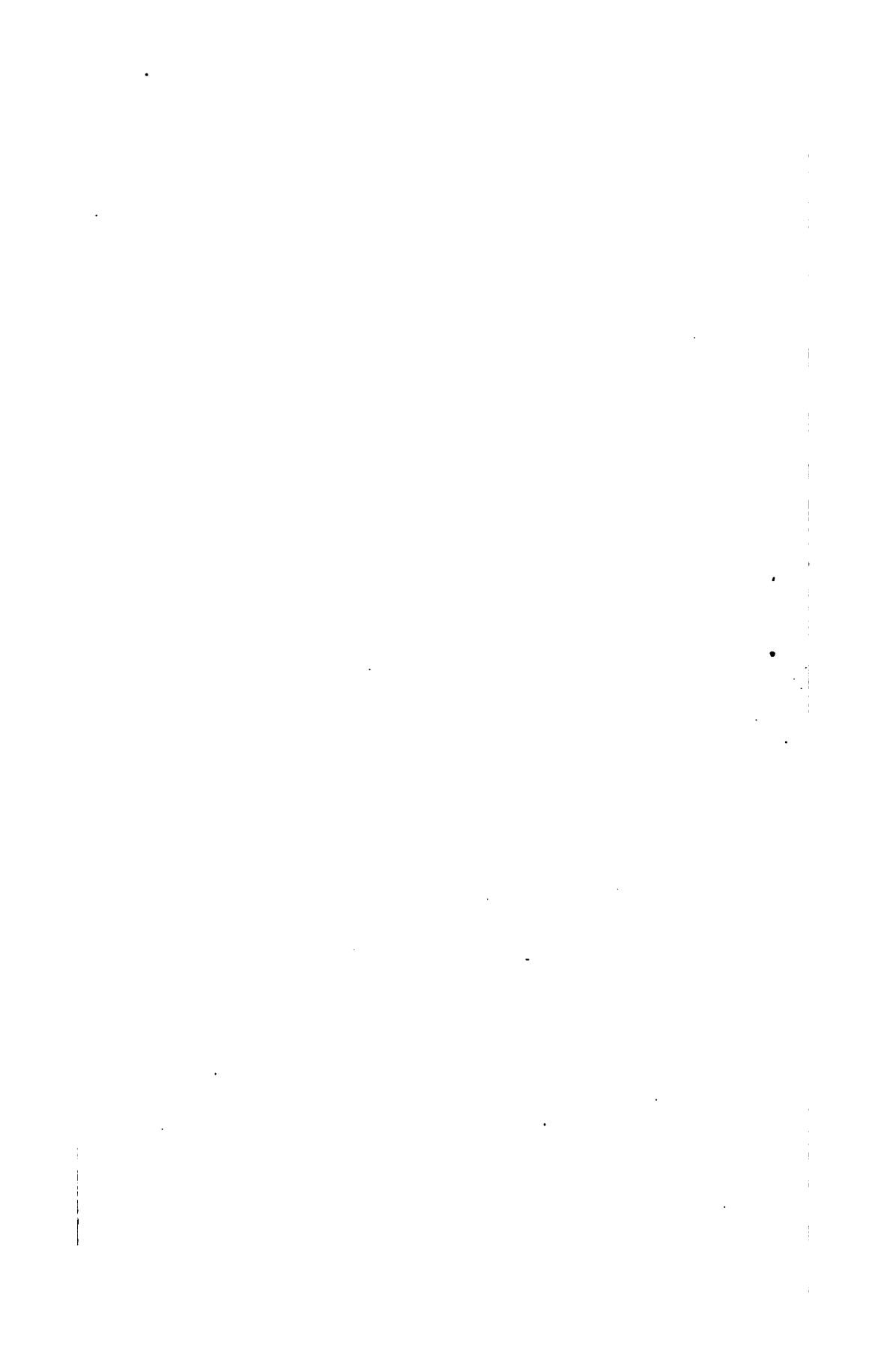
2. Outbreak of war [19 July 1870],—utter breaking down of the material, mental, and moral strength of France,—revelations in the Tuileries papers,—Lebœuf,—the Prussian triumph.

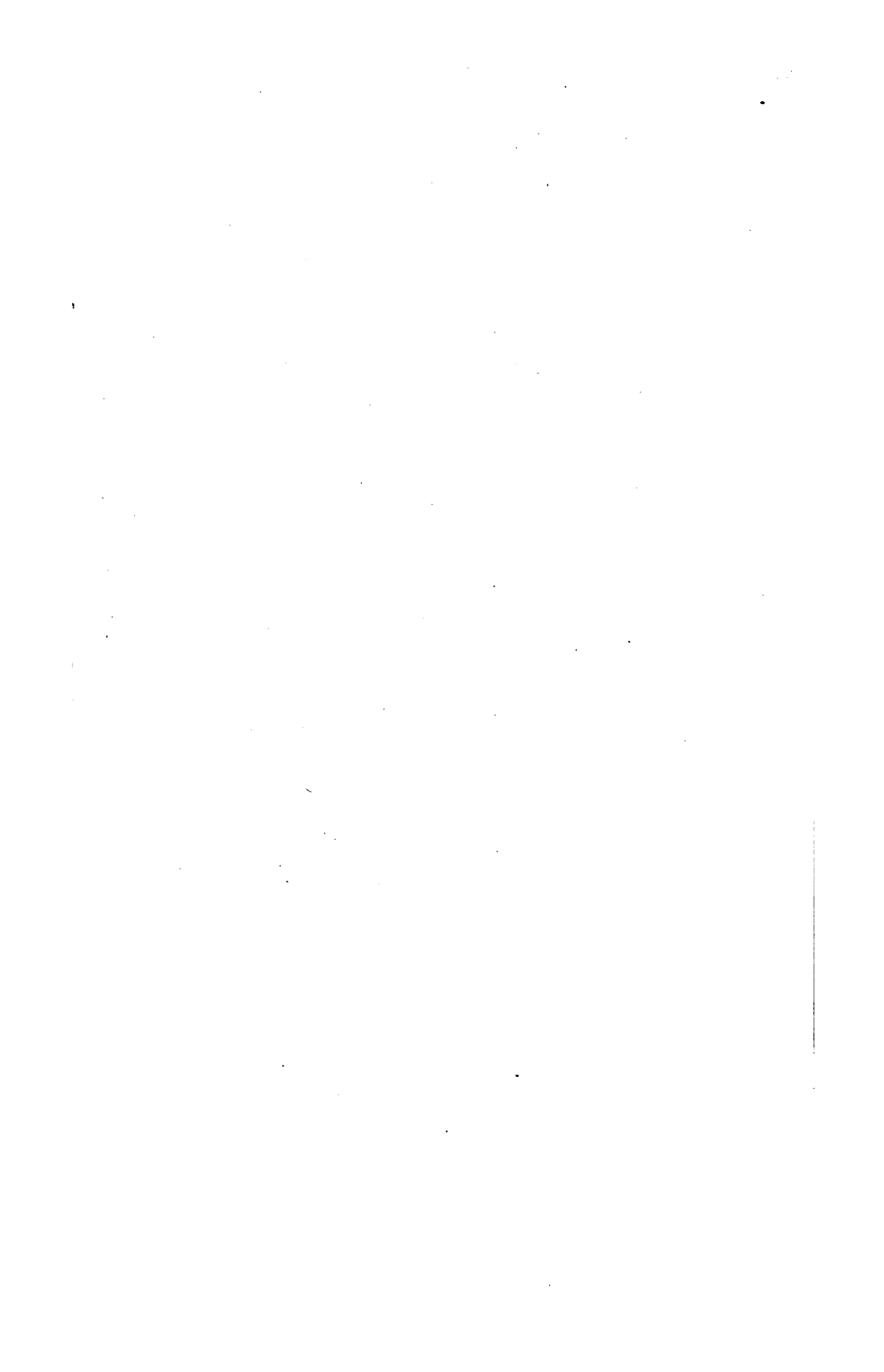
3. The Thiers government and the Commune,—“Communal” rule (citations from certain recent publications, especially “La Fin de la Bohême” in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*),—one good result: collapse of a superstition regarding the Parisian mob.

VI. The Third Republic.

The Wallon constitution,—Gambetta,—presidency of Thiers,—of Mac Mahon,—the Jules Simon and Fortou episodes,—the Grévy presidency,—the Freycinet policy and its results,—industrialism *vs.* “glory.”







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